Commercial Reciprocity w

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OUR CANADA RELATIONS.

Negotiations for the Renewal of a Reciprocity Treaty.

Associated Press Dispatch, May 15.

WASHINGTON, *May* 12.

There seems to be some prospect that the negotiations now going on with a view to a new Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada may terminate successfully. Under the Washington Treaty the shore fisheries of the St. Lawrence were leased to the United States for twelve years, on condition that their cash value during that term should be determined by arbitrators, and the amount paid over to Canada. A few months ago Mr. Rothery, an eminent English jurisconsult, was sent out by the British Government to make the necessary arrangements for giving effect to this arbitration, and he was busy getting up facts and evidence when the Canadian Government suggested how much more reasonable and profitable to both countries it would be were the use of their fisheries merged, as formerly, in a Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity. Communications between our Government and that of Great Britain on this suggestion resulted in the present effort to ascertain if the substitution can be made on terms satisfactory to both parties. Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, conducts the negotiations on behalf of our Government, and Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., British Minister here, and Hon. George Brown, Senator of the Canadian Dominion, act as Joint Plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain. The negotiations have been going on for some months, and it is understood that a rough outline of a new Treaty is now the subject of investigation and discussion. Mr. Rothery, the English law agent in the fishery arbitration, has gone to the Pacific until the result of the larger negotiation is determined; but should the Treaty fail, the fishery arbitration will be at once proceeded with.

Value of the Canadian Fisheries.

The Canadians put what is deemed a most exorbitant value on their fisheries. They quote the words of eminent American statesmen, from Benjamin Franklin downward, in support of their pretensions; and they cite the great sums annually paid for many years by our own and the French governments in the shape of bounties to maintain their St. Lawrence fishing trades, as an invaluable training school for their respective navies. They produce statistics of all sorts in proof of the great value of the fish and fish products annually drawn from the great deep along their shores; and they show extracts from official reports of successive ministers and special commissioners of the United States Treasury, in proof of the large annual cash value of their fisheries to our country. Some of these extracts show that in 1862 we had over 203,000 tons of shipping engaged in the St. Lawrence fisheries, and 28,000 seamen; that the returns that year considerably exceeded $14,000,000; that at least 5,000 new seamen are annually broken in for our marine service; that 600 sail have in one season fished for mackerel in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and taken fish to the value of $4,500,000; and that from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of our fishing fleet, worth from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, annually fish near the three-mile line of the Provinces. The Canadians assert that the profit from this large fishing interest depends on our fishermen having access to their shore fisheries, and they quote in support of this the statement of a special commissioner of the United States Treasury, that without this access our deep-sea fisheries in that region will become valueless. They also assert that within three years from the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, which deprived our fishermen of the shore privileges which they had enjoyed under the Treaty, our tonnage in the trade had fallen from 203,000 tons in the year 1862, to [illegible] tons in 1869—a falling off of seventy per cent. They assert that the reconcession of these shore privileges to us, the Washington Treaty, has already doubled the tonnage of our fishing fleet from what it was in 1869, and that it will soon exceed the tonnage of 1862. They insist that the result of arbitration must be an award in their favor equal to a very large rental for twelve years. An enthusiastic gentleman from one of the maritime Provinces, who has been hunting up evidence for the arbitration, declares it will be established by irresistible evidence, based on the advantages accruing in past years to the United States, that the fair rental we ought to pay is $5,000,000 per annum. He cites in support of this modest estimate the vast sums now paid in various parts of the world for small fishing grounds of no moment in comparison with the St. Lawrence fisheries.

Reciprocity Treaty 1854.

The Canadians contend that it is a very generous thing on their part to propose the merging of this great interest in a general commercial arrangement, the chief advantage from which must necessarily accrue in the future, as it always has in the past, to the United States. They totally deny the correctness of the general impression here, that they had the best of the bargain under the Treaty of 1854, and insist that the contrary was the fact. They show from our official Returns that from 1820 to 1854, in which latter year the Treaty went into operation, the Provinces bought from us merchandise to the value of $167,216,709, while we bought from them but $67,794,426, leaving a cash balance in our favor of nearly $100,000,000. They further show that in the following ten years, from 1854 to 1863, in all of which the treaty was in operation, the Provinces purchased from us to the extent of $255,283,698, while we purchased from them but $193,269,553, leaving again a cash balance in our favor of $62,000,000.

In the traffic of the succeeding three years, namely, from 1st of July, 1863, to the 30th of June, 1866, there is a great discrepancy between our Public Accounts and those of the Provinces. Our returns show that we imported from them in these three years articles to the value of $132,000,000, while their returns show only $81,000,000 exported to us, or a discrepency of $50,000,000. The Canadians allege that this discrepancy in value must have mainly arisen from the war prices and inflated currency then existing in this country; especially as there were no duties to be paid on the articles, and every temptation on the part of the importers to state their valuations in currency prices. If the United States Returns were correct, the Provinces during these three years had a large balance of trade in their favor; and if the Provincial Returns were correct, the balance was in our favor. Our Returns of the entire traffic between the countries during the thirteen years' existence of the Treaty show a volume of trade of no less than $671,000,000, with a cash balance in our

Maine, is double the present price in Toronto. Their deduction from this is that we pay the duty, and injure every branch of industry in which lumber is a necessity. And the same is the case, they assert, in regard to Animals, the average importation of which, when free under the Treaty, was, even with the benefit of war prices, but $2,230,000 per annum, while the average since the repeal has been $3,500,000 per annum. And so, they say, it has been with many other articles that we must have, and cannot well get elsewhere.

Traffic Driven from United States Channels.

Then, as to a large class of commodities, such as wheat, flour, butter, cheese, &c., of which both countries have a surplus, the Canadians say that a large proportion of these articles were purchased by us from them under the Treaty for exportation to other countries; and that the effect of the customs duties we have imposed on them has been to make the Canadians carry these commodities by their own railroads and shipping channels direct to the very markets we formerly supplied with their products. So satisfactory have they found this traffic that they are already large purchasers of our western products, which they carry along with their own to these markets. In illustration of this, they show from our official Returns that, in the year ended June 30, 1873, they purchased in our western markets 6,300,000 bushels of wheat, 435,000 barrels of flour, 7,600,000 bushels of Indian corn, 200,000 barrels of corn meal, and $2,500,000 worth of pork and beef, the vast proportion of which was taken by Canadian channels to foreign countries. This export trade of our products, they say, only commenced with the repeal of the Treaty, but in the past six years it has aggregated close on $50,000,000, besides freights, charges, &c., to $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 more. They say that, when two countries alongside of each other have each a surplus of the same commodity which must be sold in a foreign market, hostile duties do not amount to much. If the dealer over the way would but burn up his stuff on account of his neighbor's duties, the thing might be well enough; but he won't. He insists on going into his neighbor's very best foreign markets, and trying to beat him if he can; and then the profits begin to disappear. The Canadians think it would be wise for two traders so situated to make friends, throw open their markets to each other, and let the merchants who offer most have the stuff, and the forwarder who carries quickest and best have the carrying.

Importance of Canadian Trade Still.

Though they are only 4,000,000 strong, and our commercial policy is so restrictive, the Canadians pretend to say that our traffic with them is the largest and best we possess, except that with Great Britain. They show from our official returns that the total export traffic of the United States in the fiscal year 1871–'72, in home products, foreign products, and foreign goods *in transitu* to foreign countries, amounted to $603,000,000; and that of this vast traffic England and her other Colonies took $341,400,000, the British Provinces took $56,800,000, Germany took $13,400,000, France and her possessions took $34,700,000, Spain and her possessions took $27,500,000, and all the other countries of the world but $99,200,000 among them.

They say, too, that their share of the export traffic of the United States was greater that year than that of the Chinese Empire, the Russian Empire, Brazil, Mexico, Italy, Japan, Hayti, Venezuela, Denmark and her possessions, Chili, Portugal and her possessions, the Central American States, the Austrian Empire, the Argentine Republic, the Turkish Empire, the Sandwich Islands, Sweden, Norway, Liberia, and Greece, all put together, with their population of 728,660,347 souls.

Comparative Customs Duties.

They point out, too, that in that same year the United States took from Canada but $34,000,000 of merchandise, while we took $101,000,000 from the above twenty countries; paying them a balance in cash of $45,000,000. And they say further, that in the same year, while Canada admitted entirely free from duty our products to the value of over $20,000,000, and levied only an average duty of six and three fourths per cent. on our whole exportations, free and dutiable to them, we, on the contrary, admitted free of duty less than $3,000,000 of their exportations to us, and levied a duty averaging twenty-five per cent. on their total shipments to us. They further allege that in all these particulars the character of our traffic in 1862–'63 was very much the same as in 1871–'72.

The Canadians go in for a Fair Agreement.

The Canadians have not a particle of sore feeling about all this. They fully recognize the absurdity of any people complaining of the commercial policy any other nation may think proper to adopt. They venture to think, however, that a different course towards Canada would lead to a very large increase of mutually profitable business between the countries. They say they have no need to ask favors from anybody, and do not want any now; but if the United States think it their interest to merge the fishery question and all other troublesome questions in a comprehensive Treaty, they will cordially agree to any equitable settlement calculated to place the commercial relations of the two countries on a friendly and unfettered and mutually advantageous basis.

THE PROPOSED NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CANADA.

From the N. Y. Tribune, May 15.

It is an open secret that negotiations have been for some time in progress at Washington for a new Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. They do not seem to have reached, as yet, any completed result; but they have already aroused such interest as to warrant a careful examination of the facts about the trade they affect. There has been a growing feeling that the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866 was a mistake. Whether or not the sober judgment of Congress and the country will confirm this feeling, it is certain that the increasing commercial importance of our Northern neighbors is one of the subjects that have attracted too little public attention among us; and we frankly confess that until led to look deep into Canadian statistics by the necessity of dealing with this proposed new Treaty, we were unaware of the rapid strides these lusty Northerners have been taking.

Present Position of Canada.

The Canadian Dominion was established on the 1st of July, 1867, and consisted at first of four Provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. To those have since been

amounted to $138,961,281, of which over $60,000,000 went in free of duty. On the remainder duties were levied averaging as near as possible 18 per cent. The excise duties yield annually about $1,000,000 from tobacco in its various forms; about $3,000,000 from spirits; about $[illegible],000 from illuminating oils; and $[illegible],000 or $40,000 from other sources.

Shipping and Fishery Interests.

There were built in the Dominion in the fiscal year 1872–'73 forty-five steamboats and 371 sailing vessels. Sixty steamers and 446 sailing vessels were registered during the year, with a total tonnage of 152,226 tons. The mercantile marine of the Dominion is already very large, and her ships are found in all sections of the globe; but from the fact that a portion only are registered at Lloyd's and another portion bear French registers, it is difficult to arrive at the precise tonnage owned and sailed by Canadians. The ownership of ocean-going ships has been for some years a very profitable business, and in the maritime provinces large numbers of people are investing their surplus earnings in the building and sailing of ocean clippers. The profitable character of the carrying trade controlled by the merchants of the Dominion may be gathered from a very few facts. In the year 1872–'73, no fewer than 11,089 sea-going ships, with a tonnage of 3,032,746 tons, arrived at Canadian ocean ports, and 18,960 lake and river vessels with a tonnage of 2,994,134 tons, arrived at Canadian inland ports. Of course the outward fleets respectively were nearly of the same tonnage. The aggregate number of vessels of all kinds that passed through the Canadian canals in the year ended June 30, 1872, was 30,077, of which 5,757 were American and 24,320 Canadian. The total bulk of merchandise carried in these vessels was 3,721,364 tons, and the total amount of tolls [illegible] $419,944. The cost of salaries and repairs during the year was $465,140, so that our neighbors do not appear to be able to make any better financial exhibit in respect to canal management than we do.

Lumber Trade of Canada.

It is alleged that the manufacture of sawed lumber in Ontario and Quebec employs over 2,000 mills, many of them having cost from $30,000 to $40,000 each, and some as high as $300,000. The tonnage in this trade is enormous, and the freights are very profitable. There are over 15,000 lumberers regularly employed in the woods during winter and on their farms in summer. The mills also furnish work for nearly 10,000 men, and the number of men regularly employed in shipping for market and on the boats, rafts, canals, and inland and ocean ships in the timber trade is estimated at 25,000 more. Besides supplying the large demands of her own agricultural manufacturing, and building industries, Canada last year exported lumber to the vast amount of $28,586,816, at home valuation; and before the article reached its foreign market it was worth more than double that amount. This one item gives some idea of the value of the carrying trade controlled by our neighbors.

Foreign Trade of Canada.

So much for the internal condition of the people of Canada, and now for a glimpse at their commercial relations with other countries. We have before us a complete analysis of the trade of the British North American Provinces with all the world, from the year commencing July 1, 1850, to the year ending June 30, 1873; and we direct attention to the steady and rapid increase of the traffic from year to year:

	Imports to B. N. A.	*Exports from B. N. A.*	*Total Foreign Traffic.*
1850	$29,[illegible]54,141	$22,109,877	$51,564,018
1851	35,[illegible]17,288	24,112,991	59,330,279
1852	37,[illegible]49,174	26,854,157	64,503,331
1853	52,[illegible]71,365	40,506,951	92,578,316
1854	56,[illegible]10,598	41,531,672	107,635,270
1855	59,[illegible]32,572	47,388,794	106,921,366
1856	68,[illegible]23,717	51,644,428	119,968,145
1857	64,[illegible],983	47,491,589	112,058,502
1858	49,763,427	41,207,529	90,970,956
1859	56,[illegible]29,216	44,702,186	101,228,402
1860	57,614,319	53,199,015	110,813,334
1861	63,[illegible]25,063	53,212,894	116,637,959
1862	69,[illegible]36,991	49,710,984	119,047,975
1863	70,[illegible]77,862	60,532,928	131,210,790
1864	52,457,158	32,680,218	85,137,376
1865	73,[illegible]23,404	63,797,302	137,090,706
1866	86,[illegible]31,405	78,355,026	164,486,431
1867	79,[illegible]37,820	63,298,544	142,536,364
1868	79,[illegible]79,202	63,253,504	142,832,706
1869	77,490,480	68,022,527	145,513,007
1870	83,[illegible]00,431	81,957,969	165,358,401
1871	105,112,971	83,983,618	189,296,589
1872	121,[illegible]80,527	93,009,663	214,690,190
1873	138,[illegible]61,281	101,194,922	240,156,203

It will be observed that a black line is drawn between the years 1853 and 1854, and also between 1866 and 1867. The first of these lines is to designate the period when the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces first went into operation; and the second line is to show when it ended, by notice from our own Government.

It will be seen that from 1850 to 1853, without the Reciprocity Treaty, the foreign commerce of the Provinces rose from fifty-one millions to ninety-two millions, or eighty per cent. in three years. It will also be observed that with the treaty in operation it took nine years (namely, from 1854 to 1862) to raise it thirty per cent.; and that during the whole thirteen years' continuance of the treaty, with war prices and inflation of the currency during a part of the time, the average annual foreign traffic of the Provinces was but $115,631,321, or 25 per cent. increase on what it stood at when the Treaty went into operation. And it will further be noticed that the repeal of the Treaty has not done much damage to the Canadians, for their foreign commerce is already more than double what it averaged during the Treaty's existence, and eighty per cent. higher than it was in 1866, with all its attendant advantages of war prices, inflated currency, and the rush of commodities across the lines in the last days before repeal.

Our Traffic with the Provinces for Fifty Years.

But the repeal of the Treaty has certainly hurt us—and that not a little. The following statement, made up from our own official Returns, shows the imports of the United States from the British American Provinces, and their exports to the British Provinces for each year since 1820 up to the latest date:

	Imports from British N. America.	*Exports to British N. America.*	*Total.*
1820–'25	$2,815,741	$10,079,604	$12,895,345
1826–'30	2,774,583	13,585,499	16,360,082
1831–'35	6,871,729	19,721,471	26,593,200
1836–'40	10,505,311	18,227,198	28,732,509
1841–'45	8,073,664	28,341,423	36,415,087
1846–'50	16,399,453	41,418,933	57,818,386
1850–'51	6,663,123	12,044,923	18,708,045
1851–'52	6,110,299	10,509,016	16,619,315
1852–'53	7,550,718	13,140,642	20,691,360
	RECIPROCITY.		
1853–'54	$8,927,560	$24,566,860	$33,494,420
1854–'55	15,136,734	27,806,020	42,942,754
1855–'56	21,310,421	29,029,349	50,339,770
1856–'57	22,124,295	24,262,482	46,386,777

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It will be seen that from 1850 to 1853, without the Reciprocity Treaty, the foreign commerce of the Provinces rose from fifty-one millions to ninety-two millions, or eighty per cent in three years. It will also be observed that with the treaty in operation it took nine years (namely, from 1854 to 1862) to raise it thirty per cent.; and that during the whole thirteen years' continuance of the treaty, with war prices and inflation of the currency during a part of the time, the average annual foreign traffic of the Provinces was but $115,631,321, or 25 per cent. increase on what it stood at when the Treaty went into operation. And it will further be noticed that the repeal of the Treaty has not done much damage to the Canadians, for their foreign commerce is already more than double what it averaged during the Treaty's existence, and eighty per cent. higher than it was in 1866, with all its attendant advantages of war prices, inflated currency, and the rush of commodities across the lines in the last days before repeal.

Our Traffic with the Provinces for Fifty Years.

But the repeal of the Treaty has certainly hurt us—and that not a little. The following statement, made up from our own official Returns, shows the imports of the United States from the British American Provinces, and their exports to the British Provinces for each year since 1820 up to the latest date:

	Imports from British N. America.	*Exports to British N. America.*	*Total.*
1820-'25	$2,815,714	$10,079,601	$12,895,315
1826-'30	2,774,583	13,585,499	16,360,082
1831-'35	6,871,729	19,721,471	26,593,200
1836-'40	10,505,311	18,227,198	28,732,509
1841-'45	8,073,664	28,341,423	36,415,087
1846-'50	16,399,453	41,418,933	57,818,386
1850-'51	6,693,122	12,014,923	18,708,045
1851-'52	6,110,299	10,509,016	16,619,315
1852-'53	7,550,718	13,140,642	20,691,360
	RECIPROCITY.		
1853-'54	$8,927,560	$21,560,860	$33,491,420
1854-'55	15,136,734	27,806,020	42,942,754
1855-'56	21,310,421	29,029,349	50,339,770
1856-'57	22,124,295	24,262,482	46,386,777

fact in itself most extraordinary and suggestive. It will also be seen, that however the dispute as to the three years before the repeal of the Treaty may be settled, no doubt exists that, from the moment of repeal, the balance of trade went against the United States, and that the aggregate of this balance, in the seven years that have elapsed since the Treaty was repealed, has been $51,870,000. Again, as to a large portion of the articles we received from them free of duty under the Treaty, it is undoubtedly true also that our importations have been gradually increasing since the repeal, at greatly enhanced prices, notwithstanding the duties we now impose upon them. For example, during the thirteen years the Treaty was in operation we purchased from the Provinces lumber to the aggregate value of $39,000,000, or an average of $3,000,000 per annum; but in the seven years that have elapsed since the repeal we have purchased nearly $57,000,000 worth of lumber, or an annual average of over $8,000,000; and it is susceptible of proof that the cash price of clear lumber at Toronto is double what it was ten years ago, and that its price in Portland, Maine, is double the present price in Toronto. We suspect the deductions of the Canadians, therefore, are not far out of the way, when they assert that we and not they pay the whole duty.

Make a New Treaty!

It is clear that few more important topics could occupy the attention of the authorities at Washington than the consideration of the commercial relations between the United States and the British North American Provinces; and it is fair to infer that negotiations may result in an enlargement of domestic trade which will prove most opportune during the period of transition (which we trust we have now entered upon) between irredeemable paper and specie payments. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Fish, without yielding to all the pretensions of our neighbors, will make a treaty.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

From the N. Y. World, May 9.

For a period extending from September to within a week or so the country was threatened with inflation, with a plethora of money that was to be manufactured by a printing press. This danger is happily now averted. With the defeat of inflation and prospects of a sounder policy, we have still an immense amount of capital seeking investment. At no period since the war has loanable capital been so cheap, yet at no time since 1857 has trade been duller than now. It is a simple question, if imports of manufactures and commodities are now and have for six months been lower than for years past, why is it that home commodities do not step in and supply the usual demand? We have not imported iron rails in large quantities since October, still the iron rail trade never was worse; we ceased to import iron bars, yet the iron rollers are in a deplorable state. We have given up all hope for the fiscal year of 1873-'4 to come within forty per cent. of the importations of 1872-'3 of woolen or cotton fabrics. Yet our own manufactures languish. We have it from official record that many thousand artisans are returning to their native lands; while those remaining are full of complaints, are kept idle, are out on strikes, and become a burden to society.

What Reciprocity Means.

At such a time it is made known that a Reciprocity Treaty with the Dominion of Canada, now containing 4,000,000 of people, is under discussion. We could hardly have chosen a moment more opportune. Anything that will give an impulse to trade would be as great a blessing as showers after a drought. Commercial reciprocity with the Dominion means an increase of trade, an increase of manufactures, and an increase of our land and water carrying trade. It further extends to us the boon of cheap raw material. Is it possible to deny that if we give ship builders and house builders cheaper timber we not only benefit the community in general, but the artisans and laborers who work on building in particular?

Reciprocity with Canada means cheaper coal, cheaper vegetables, and other necessaries of life to operatives in our Eastern States. And while we withhold this great benefit by tariff from millions of people in these very States, our own farmers are not in the least benefited because the Eastern States, having ceased in a great measure to be producers of farm products, are employing their labor more profitably in manufactures. The Western farm products are even now precluded by distance from competing with Canada.

Repeal of the Old Treaty a Mistake.

The Chinese wall set up in 1866 by the abrogation of the Treaty is an evil. Whatever harm it inflicts on Canada comes home to ourselves. Indeed, it is questionable whether we alone are not the only sufferers by it. We have driven the Canadians and Nova Scotians to seek the markets of Brazil, Chili, Peru, and the West India Islands for the sale of their products, the trade of which—for timber, flour, provisions—we then had alone. We have not only driven them there, but we find them there our strongest competitors. The law of exchanges is as certain as the law of gravitation. If, for instance, we import more timber from the Dominion, we export more agricultural implements, more fabrics, more luxuries which we produce; if we make them seek other markets for their timber and products, they give us naturally the go-by, and buy the articles they need elsewhere.

Improvement of Foreign Commerce.

The total foreign trade of Canada is exceeding $240,000,000 in gold annually, which is a per capita trade of $60 per head. Our own foreign trade is, or was in 1873, $1,300,000,000. This divided by 40,000,000 of people is only $32.50 per capita. Thus it seems that these Canadians, whom some wish to treat as if they were a mere fag end of creation, beat us by nearly 100 per cent. per capita in the foreign trade. When England was of late charged with a too pacific foreign policy, Bright and Gladstone, with truth and pride, pointed out the fact that English conquests—at least such material conquests as redound to the great interest of a home population—from 1847 to 1873 outweighed a hundred times all the territorial conquests from William III to Queen Victoria. The Cobden Treaty annexed French trade to England, and in twelve years it increased from some $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year; and this peaceful conquest of France is infinitely richer than the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. The Dominion trade is our geographical inheritance...

common necessity. With some exceptions—not very creditable to the good sense of the country—this has been the line pursued. Following this line, it is obvious that we must before long come to the conclusion that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty was a mistake, and one which at the earliest opportunity we would do well to reconsider.

Effects of its Repeal on the Provinces.

Such an opportunity is now presented. Pending the consideration of that provision of the Treaty of Washington which entitles Canada to compensation (under arbitration) for the enjoyment by the United States of the coast fisheries of the Dominion for twelve years, it has been suggested that the interests of both countries would be advanced if Canada should waive the claim, and a new Reciprocity Treaty should be negotiated. The suggestion seems to us a good one, and well worth the most careful attention. There is no doubt that both countries lost by the abandonment of reciprocity. The United States, however, so far as we can judge from statistics now accessible, lost the most. When the Treaty was brought to an end in 1866, the Canadians immediately set themselves to work to provide elsewhere the advantages from which they had been shut off in the direction of the United States. Under the Treaty our markets were open to their principal products; they immediately sought new ones. Formerly they sent a large proportion of their goods to American ports for shipment abroad; they undertook to secure direct communication with Europe and they expended $20,000,000 on the Intercolonial Railway and much larger sums in the enlargement of canals, the improvement of the navigation of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, and the subsidizing of ocean and river steamship lines. By these means the foreign commerce of Canada, which fell $20,000,000 the first year after the repeal of the Treaty, has been raised to an amount $75,000,000 above the highest point reached under the Treaty.

Its Effects on the States.

The injury to Canada was one to general trade. The injury to the United States was more special, and not easily to be made up by efforts in other directions. For instance, in 1866 we imported from Canada about six and a half millions of dollars' worth of lumber. Last year we imported over eleven millions of dollars' worth, and this because we could not obtain it elsewhere, and we *must* have it. The United States, at this moment, presents the curious spectacle of a country legislating in every possible way to promote the growth of timber, and at the same time imposing a tax on imported lumber, which is, in effect and in intention, a premium on the consumption of timber. Another incident of the repeal of the Treaty is that the balance of trade, which was formerly largely in our favor, is now decidedly against us, the average surplus of imports being, since the repeal of the Treaty, more than $7,000,000 annually.

Importance of the Fisheries.

Probably the most important interest affected by the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, although not the one most seriously affected, is the fishing interest. Nothing could be more to our advantage in our Canadian relations than the coast fisheries, which under the Treaty of Washington are to be had free, paradoxically enough, only by paying for them; that is, the nation at large pays that a benefit may accrue freely to a portion of its citizens. If the suggestion to which we have referred could be carried out, and Canada were willing to waive the right to compensation under the Treaty of Washington on consideration of a general Treaty of Reciprocity, it would seem to be to our advantage very decidedly to adopt such an arrangement. And should the matter be opened the extension of the former Treaty would be desirable.

RECIPROCITY TRADE WITH CANADA.

From the N. Y. Herald, May 18.

Negotiations for a new Reciprocity Treaty have been for some time in progress at Washington, and we may safely infer, from Mr. Fish's permitting the fact to be known, that they have reached a stage which leaves little doubt of their success. It seems to have escaped general attention that a considerable portion of the Reciprocity Treaty, ratified in 1854 and abrogated in 1866, was revived by the Treaty of Washington in 1871. As it was the main purpose of that Treaty to settle the exciting Alabama controversy, the newspaper discussions at the time were almost solely directed to that topic. In point of fact, quite a portion of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 is copied verbatim into the Treaty of 1871, which resuscitated every portion of the reciprocity arrangement except the free exchange of the raw productions of agriculture. The Treaty of 1854 conceded reciprocal rights to take and cure fish on the coasts of the British Provinces and the United States; the Treaty of 1871 grants the same mutual privileges. The Treaty of 1854 secured to the United States the free navigation of the St. Lawrence in exchange for free navigation of Lake Michigan by the Canadians; the Treaty of 1871 revives that agreement. The Treaty of 1854 secured to citizens of the United States the use of the Canadian canals on the same conditions and at the same tolls as were required of the people of the Provinces; the Treaty of 1871 contains the same stipulations. By both Treaties fish and fish oil of every kind, the products of either country, are admitted free of duty into the other. And by both Treaties these reciprocal stipulations were to remain in force for ten years, with the right of either party to terminate them afterwards by giving formal notice to the other. By the new negotiations now in progress, the remaining feature of the old Reciprocity Treaty will probably be revived in an improved form.

The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was always popular with the Canadians, as it gave a great impulse to their trade, and it was generally popular in the United States for the first five years. But in 1859 complaints began to arise, originating chiefly in Buffalo, the largest of our trading towns in close proximity to Canada. It was loudly charged that the Provincial Parliament was taking advantage of the letter of the Treaty to violate its spirit. The treaty only provided for the free admission into each country of the products of the farms, forests, mines, and fisheries of the other; but it was contended that Canada stripped the arrangement of all fair claim to reciprocity by so raising her tariff as to exclude American manufactures from her market.

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The strong and demonstrative sympathy of the Canadians

of bounties to maintain their St. Lawrence fishing trades, as an invaluable training school for their respective navies. They produce statistics of all sorts in proof of the great value of the fish and fish produce annually drawn from the great deep along their shores; and they show extracts from official reports of successive ministers and special commissioners of the United States Treasury, in proof of the large annual cash value of their fisheries to our country. Some of these extracts show that in 1862 we had over 203,000 tons of shipping engaged in the St. Lawrence fisheries, and 28,000 seamen; that the returns that year considerably exceeded $14,000,000; that at least 5,000 new seamen are annually broken in for our marine service; that 600 sail have in one season fished for mackerel in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and taken fish to the value of $4,500,000; and that from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of our fishing fleet, worth from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, annually fish near the three-mile line of the Provinces. The Canadians assert that the profit from this large fishing interest depends on our fishermen having access to their shore fisheries, and they quote in support of this the statement of a special commissioner of the United States Treasury, that without this access our deep-sea fisheries in that region will become valueless. They also assert that within three years from the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, which deprived our fishermen of the shore privileges which they had enjoyed under the Treaty, our tonnage in the trade had fallen from 203,000 tons in the year 1862, to 62,000 tons in 1869—a falling off of seventy per cent. They further assert that the reconcession of these shore privileges to us, under the Washington Treaty, has already doubled the tonnage of our fishing fleet from what it was in 1869, and that it will soon exceed the tonnage of 1862. They insist that the result of arbitration must be an award in their favor equal to a very large rental for twelve years. An enthusiastic gentleman from one of the maritime Provinces, who has been hunting up evidence for the arbitration, declares it will be established by irresistible evidence, based on the advantages accruing in past years to the United States, that the fair rental we ought to pay is $5,000,000 per annum. He cites in support of this modest estimate the vast sums now paid in various parts of the world for small fishing grounds of no moment in comparison with the St. Lawrence fisheries.

Reciprocity Treaty 1854.

The Canadians contend that it is a very generous thing on their part to propose the merging of this great interest in a general commercial arrangement, the chief advantage from which must necessarily accrue in the future, as it always has in the past, to the United States. They totally deny the correctness of the general impression here, that they had the best of the bargain under the Treaty of 1854, and insist that the contrary was the fact. They show from our official Returns that from 1820 to 1854, in which latter year the Treaty went into operation, the Provinces bought from us merchandise to the value of $167,216,709, while we bought from them but $67,791,426, leaving a cash balance in our favor of nearly $100,000,000. They further show that in the following ten years, from 1854 to 1863, in all of which the treaty was in operation, the Provinces purchased from us to the extent of $255,283,698, while we purchased from them but $193,269,553, leaving again a cash balance in our favor of $62,000,000.

In the traffic of the succeeding three years, namely, from 1st of July, 1863, to the 30th of June, 1866, there is a great discrepancy between our Public Accounts and those of the Provinces. Our returns show that we imported from them in these three years articles to the value of $132,000,000, while their returns show only $81,000,000 exported to us, or a discrepency of $50,000,000. The Canadians allege that this discrepancy in value must have mainly arisen from the war prices and inflated currency then existing in this country; especially as there were no duties to be paid on the articles, and every temptation on the part of the importers to state their valuations in currency prices. If the United States Returns were correct, the Provinces during these three years had a large balance of trade in their favor; and if the Provincial Returns were correct, the balance was in our favor. Our Returns of the entire traffic between the countries during the thirteen years' existence of the Treaty show a volume of trade of no less than $671,000,000, with a cash balance in our favor of over $20,000,000. The Canadian accounts show a gross traffic of $623,000,000, and a balance in our favor of $95,000,000.

The Canadians think that this traffic could stand very well on its own merits, and that any country in the world would give a large consideration to have our share in so desirable a trade. But they point to the vast carrying traffic from Canada to our ocean ports, and *vice versa*, which we also enjoyed during the operation of the Treaty, to the free use of their in-shore fisheries, which we got for nothing, to the use of their canals on the payment of tolls that barely paid cost of wages and repairs, and to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river, without consideration, as giving an overwhelming preponderance of advantages in favor of the United States from the Treaty of 1854.

Effects of Repeal of the Treaty.

In regard to the repeal of the Treaty, the Canadians allege that it has not had the effects that were anticipated on either side of the line; and though it has changed very much the character of their foreign commerce, they are more prosperous than they ever were. They say it compelled them to seek new markets for their surplus products, and that this brought to them a large carrying trade with foreign countries, which was formerly done by us, and which they have found very profitable. They show that their foreign commerce, outward and inward, with all countries has risen since the date of the repeal from an annual average of $115,631,324, while the Treaty was in operation, to $142,000,000 in 1867, to $165,000,000 in 1870, to $189,000,000 in 1871, to $211,000,000 in 1872, and to $240,000,000 in 1873, the seventh year after repeal.

Trade with the States—How Affected.

They allege that while their foreign commerce has thus enormously increased since 1866, the proportion of it done with the United States, which under the Treaty gradually rose to 52½ per cent. of their entire trade, has since rapidly fallen away in consequence of our restrictive policy until it is now not 35 per cent of their trade.

They further allege that from the moment of repeal the balance of trade, for the first time in their history, went against the United States. They turn up our annual Treasury reports, and show from our returns that there has been a large cash balance in their favor every year since the Treaty was repealed, and that the aggregate balance against us in the seven years was $51,870,000.

The Lumber Trade Increased.

The Canadians assert also as to a large portion of the articles we received from them free of duty under the Treaty that our importations have been annually increasing since the repeal, at greatly enhanced prices, notwithstanding the duties we now impose on them. As a sample of this class of articles, they cite lumber. It appears that during the thirteen years the Treaty was in operation we purchased from the Provinces lumber to the aggregate value of a little over $39,000,000, or an average of $3,000,000 per annum, but in the seven years that have elapsed since the repeal, we have purchased nearly $57,000,000 worth of lumber, or an annual average of over $8,000,000. They show, from certified Prices Current, that the cash price of clear Lumber at present in Toronto is $26 per thousand feet, or double what it was ten years ago, and that its price now in Portland, with Great Britain. They show from our official returns that the total export traffic of the United States in the fiscal year 1871-'72, in home products, foreign products, and foreign goods *in transitu* to foreign countries, amounted to $603,000,000; and that of this vast traffic England and her other Colonies took $341,400,000, the British Provinces took $56,800,000, Germany took $43,400,000, France and her possessions took $34,700,000, Spain and her possessions took $27,500,000, and all the other countries of the world but $99,200,000 among them.

They say, too, that their share of the export traffic of the United States was greater that year than that of the Chinese Empire, the Russian Empire, Brazil, Mexico, Italy, Japan, Hayti, Venezuela, Denmark and her possessions, Chili, Portugal and her possessions, the Central American States, the Austrian Empire, the Argentine Republic, the Turkish Empire, the Sandwich Islands, Sweden, Norway, Liberia, and Greece, all put together, with their population of 728,660,347 souls.

Comparative Customs Duties.

They point out, too, that in that same year the United States took from Canada but $31,000,000 of merchandise, while we took $101,000,000 from the above twenty countries; paying them a balance in cash of $15,000,000. And they say further, that in the same year, while Canada admitted entirely free from duty our products to the value of over $20,000,000, and levied only an average duty of six and three-fourths per cent. on our whole exportations, free and dutiable to them, we, on the contrary, admitted free of duty less than $3,000,000 of their exportations to us, and levied a duty averaging twenty-five per cent. on their total shipments to us. They further allege that in all these particulars the character of our traffic in 1862-'63 was very much the same as in 1871-'72.

The Canadians go in for a Fair Agreement.

The Canadians have not a particle of sore feeling about all this. They fully recognize the absurdity of any people complaining of the commercial policy any other nation may think proper to adopt. They venture to think, however, that a different course towards Canada would lead to a very large increase of mutually profitable business between the countries. They say they have no need to ask favors from anybody, and do not want any now; but if the United States think it their interest to merge the fishery question and all other troublesome questions in a comprehensive Treaty, they will cordially agree to any equitable settlement calculated to place the commercial relations of the two countries on a friendly and unfettered and mutually advantageous basis.

THE PROPOSED NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CANADA.

From the N. Y. Tribune, May 15.

It is an open secret that negotiations have been for some time in progress at Washington for a new Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. They do not seem to have reached, as yet, any completed result; but they have already aroused such interest as to warrant a careful examination of the facts about the trade they affect. There has been a growing feeling that the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866 was a mistake. Whether or not the sober judgment of Congress and the country will confirm this feeling, it is certain that the increasing commercial importance of our Northern neighbors is one of the subjects that have attracted too little public attention among us, and we frankly confess that until led to look deep into Canadian statistics by the necessity of dealing with this proposed new Treaty, we were unaware of the rapid strides these lusty Northerners have been taking.

Present Position of Canada.

The Canadian Dominion was established on the 1st of July, 1867, and consisted at first of four Provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. To these have since been added British Columbia, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, and the whole of the Hudson's Bay Territories. Newfoundland alone, of all the British North American possessions, remains out of the Confederation, and negotiations for her addition to the union are now pending. The extent of territory embraced in the Dominion is 3,581,704 square miles, and the entire population by the Census of 1871 was 3,912,271. About seventy per cent. of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits; seven per cent. belong to the commercial class; four per cent. to the professional class, and the rest are chiefly engaged in mining, fishing, shipping, and manufacturing occupations. As a people, the Canadians are industrious and frugal; they all work, and their yearly accumulations begin to manifest themselves strikingly, not only in their improved farms, farm stock, and farm buildings, but in the increasing capitals of their banking, building, insurance, and investment institutions, and the large deposits in the hands of moneyed corporations. There are thirty-six banks in Canada issuing notes of $4 and over, all of which are redeemable on demand in specie. From July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, the aggregate paid up capital of these banks rose from $44,741,028 to $55,102,959, the bank notes in circulation rose from $21,808,095 to $29,516,046, the deposits rose from $64,304,166 to $68,677,177, and the discounts rose from $108,497,411 to $120,977,754. The Federal Government has usually about $10,000,000 legal tender notes in circulation, all redeemable on demand in specie, and the deposits in the National Savings Banks on June 30, 1873, were $11,342,243.

Financial Condition of Canada.

The ordinary annual revenues and expenditures of the Dominion for the last six years were as follows:

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
1867-'8	$13,687,928	$13,486,092
1868-'9	14,379,174	14,038,084
1869-'70	15,512,225	14,345,509
1870-'1	19,335,560	15,623,081
1871-'2	20,300,131	18,961,664
1872-'3	20,133,576	19,951,457
Total	$103,348,596	$96,405,887
Surplus revenue in six years		6,932,709

The public debt of Canada is in round figures $110,000,000, and it is represented by vast public works throughout the Dominion. The revenue of the Dominion is mainly derived from customs and excise duties, which at present produce about $17,000,000 per annum. Customs duties are imposed in Canada simply for revenue purposes. All articles contributing largely to the daily necessities and comfort of the people, all ship-building materials, all raw materials, and nearly all articles required for manufacturing purposes, are admitted free of duty. Manufactured goods pay a uniform duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, and very heavy duties are levied on spirits, wines, tobacco, sugars, and such articles of luxury. From tea and coffee a large portion of the revenue was formerly levied, but the abolition of the duty on these articles by the United States compelled the Provinces to follow suit. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, the total imports of the British North American Provinces demands of her own agricultural manufacturing, and building industries. Canada last year exported lumber to the vast amount of $28,586,816, at home valuation; and before the article reached its foreign market it was worth more than double that amount. This one item gives some idea of the value of the carrying trade controlled by our neighbors.

Foreign Trade of Canada.

So much for the internal condition of the people of Canada, and now for a glimpse at their commercial relations with other countries. We have before us a complete analysis of the trade of the British North American Provinces with all the world, from the year commencing July 1, 1850, to the year ending June 30, 1873; and we direct attention to the steady and rapid increase of the traffic from year to year:

	Imports to B. N. A.	*Exports from B. N. A.*	*Total Foreign Traffic.*
1850	$29, 54,141	$22,109,877	$51,564,018
1851	35, 17,288	24,112,991	59,330,279
1852	37, 49,174	26,854,157	64,503,331
1853	52 71,365	40,506,951	92,578,316
1854	66,101,598	41,534,672	107,635,270
1855	59,532,572	47,388,791	106,921,366
1856	68 323,717	51,614,428	119,968,145
1857	64,560,993	47,491,589	112,058,592
1858	49,763,427	41,207,529	90,970,956
1859	56,529,216	44,702,186	101,228,402
1860	57,614,319	53,199,015	110,813,334
1861	63,425,065	53,212,894	116,637,959
1862	69, 36,991	49,710,984	119,047,975
1863	70, 77,862	60,532,928	131,210,790
1864	52,457,158	32,680,218	85,137,376
1865	73,293,404	63,797,302	137,090,706
1866	86, 31,405	78,355,026	164,486,431
1867	79, 37,820	63,228,514	142,536,364
1868	79, 79,202	63,253,504	142,832,706
1869	77,490,480	68,022,527	145,613,007
1870	83,400,434	81,957,969	165,358,403
1871	105 112,971	83,983,618	189,396,589
1872	121 380,527	93,009,663	214,080,190
1873	138 961,281	101,194,922	240,156,203

It will be observed that a black line is drawn between the years 1853 and 1854, and also between 1866 and 1867. The first of these lines is to designate the period when the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces first went into operation; and the second line is to show when it ended, by notice from our own Government.

It will be seen that from 1850 to 1853, without the Reciprocity Treaty, the foreign commerce of the Provinces rose from fifty-one millions to ninety-two millions, or eighty per cent. in three years. It will also be observed that with the treaty in operation it took nine years (namely, from 1854 to 1862) to raise it thirty per cent.; and that during the whole thirteen years' continuance of the treaty, with war prices and inflation of the currency during a part of the time, the average annual foreign traffic of the Provinces was but $115,631,324, or 25 per cent. increase on what it stood at when the Treaty went into operation. And it will further be noticed that the repeal of the Treaty has not done much damage to the Canadians, for their foreign commerce is already more than double what it averaged during the Treaty's existence, and eighty per cent. higher than it was in 1866, with all its attendant advantages of war prices, inflated currency, and the rush of commodities across the lines in the last days before repeal.

Our Traffic with the Provinces for Fifty Years.

But the repeal of the Treaty has certainly hurt us—and that not a little. The following statement, made up from our own official Returns, shows the imports of the United States from the British American Provinces, and their exports to the British Provinces for each year since 1820 up to the latest date:

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1846-'50	16,399,453	41,418,933	57,818,386
1850-'51	6,693,122	12,014,923	18,708,045
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1862-'63	24,021,264	31,281,030	55,302,294
1863-'64	38,922,015	29,987,147	67,909,162
1864-'65	38,820,969	32,553,847	71,374,816
1865-'66	54,714,383	29,356,572	84,070,955
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Again: If we sum up the same columns for the first ten years of the Treaty's operation—namely, from 1853-'54 to 1862-'63—we shall find that they show the large cash balance of $62,013,545 in favor of the United States. We thus have, as the result of 43 years' transactions with the Provinces, a gross traffic of $683,562,986, with a cash balance against the Provinces of no less than $161,435,828.

In the next succeeding three years there is a very wide discrepancy between the figures of the Provinces and our own. It embraced the last two years of the war and the last year of Reciprocity, in which war prices, inflated currency, and the rush of Canadian commodities across the lines before our new duties went into operation, combined to produce a state of trade entirely anomalous, and of no value in considering the permanent value of the traffic between us. This, however, is certain, that the official returns of both countries agree that an enormous exchange of products occurred in these three years; and the discrepancy between them merely affects the magnitude of the cash balance paid us upon the whole traffic during the existence of the Treaty. In the first ten years of the Treaty we admit getting a cash balance of $62,000,000; but we say that in the last three years this balance was largely reduced by the war and the extraordinary traffic which was occasioned by it. The Canadians agree as to the $62,000,000 in the first ten years, but contend that it was increased in the last three years. The aggregate traffic under the Treaty we make $671,906,784, and the Canadians make it $623,437,525, a vast amount of trade in either case.

Effects of the Repeal of the Treaty.

We have made the above very full statistical exhibit to enable our readers to verify the statement of the Canadians, that while their foreign commerce has greatly increased since 1866, the proportion of it done with the United States, which under the Treaty gradually rose to over fifty-two per cent. of their entire trade, has since rapidly fallen away in consequence of our changed policy, until it is not now *thirty-five* per cent. of their trade; a

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demands of her own agricultural manufacturing, and building industries. Canada last year exported lumber to the vast amount of $28,586,816, at home valuation; and before the article reached its foreign market it was worth more than double that amount. This one item gives some idea of the value of the carrying trade controlled by our neighbors.

Foreign Trade of Canada.

So much for the internal condition of the people of Canada, and now for a glimpse at their commercial relations with other countries. We have before us a complete analysis of the trade of the British North American Provinces with all the world, from the year commencing July 1, 1850, to the year ending June 30, 1873; and we direct attention to the steady and rapid increase of the traffic from year to year:

	Imports to B. N. A.	*Exports from B. N. A.*	*Total Foreign Traffic.*
1850	$29, 54,141	$22,109,877	$51,564,018
1851	35, 17,288	24,112,991	59,330,279
1852	37, 49,174	26,854,157	64,503,331
1853	52 71,365	40,506,951	92,578,316
1854	66,101,598	41,534,672	107,635,270
1855	59,532,572	47,388,791	106,921,366
1856	68 23,717	51,611,428	119,968,145
1857	64,569,983	47,491,589	112,058,592
1858	49,763,427	41,207,529	90,970,956
1859	56,520,216	44,702,186	101,228,402
1860	57,614,319	53,199,015	110,813,334
1861	63,425,065	53,212,894	116,637,959
1862	69,336,991	49,710,984	119,047,975
1863	70,677,862	60,532,928	131,210,790
1864	52,457,158	32,680,218	85,137,376
1865	73,293,404	63,797,302	137,090,706
1866	86, 31,405	78,355,026	164,486,431
1867	79, 37,820	63,208,544	142,536,364
1868	79, 79,202	63,253,594	142,832,796
1869	77,490,480	68,022,527	145,513,007
1870	83,400,431	81,957,969	165,358,403
1871	105,412,971	83,983,618	189,396,589
1872	121,380,527	93,009,663	214,080,190
1873	138,961,281	101,194,922	240,156,203

It will be observed that a black line is drawn between the years 1853 and 1854, and also between 1866 and 1867. The first of these lines is to designate the period when the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces first went into operation; and the second line is to show when it ended, by notice from our own Government.

It will be seen that from 1850 to 1853, without the Reciprocity Treaty, the foreign commerce of the Provinces rose from fifty-one millions to ninety-two millions, or eighty per cent. in three years. It will also be observed that with the treaty in operation it took nine years (namely, from 1854 to 1862) to raise it thirty per cent.; and that during the whole thirteen years' continuance of the treaty, with war prices and inflation of the currency during a part of the time, the average annual foreign traffic of the Provinces was but $115,631,324, or 25 per cent. increase on what it stood at when the Treaty went into operation. And it will further be noticed that the repeal of the Treaty has not done much damage to the Canadians, for their foreign commerce is already more than double what it averaged during the Treaty's existence, and eighty per cent. higher than it was in 1866, with all its attendant advantages of war prices, inflated currency, and the rush of commodities across the lines in the last days before repeal.

Our Traffic with the Provinces for Fifty Years.

But the repeal of the Treaty has certainly hurt us—and that not a little. The following statement, made up from our own official Returns, shows the imports of the United States from the British American Provinces, and their exports to the British Provinces for each year since 1820 up to the latest date:

	Imports from British N. America.	*Exports to British N. America.*	*Total.*
1820–'25	$2,815,741	$10,079,604	$12,895,345
1826–'30	2,774,583	13,585,499	16,360,082
1831–'35	6,871,729	19,721,471	26,593,200
1836–'40	10,505,311	18,227,198	28,732,509
1841–'45	8,073,664	28,341,423	36,415,087
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What Reciprocity Means.

At such a time it is made known that a Reciprocity Treaty with the Dominion of Canada, now containing 4,000,000 of people, is under discussion. We could hardly have chosen a moment more opportune. Anything that will give an impulse to trade would be as great a blessing as showers after a drought. Commercial reciprocity with the Dominion means an increase of trade, an increase of manufactures, and an increase of our land and water carrying trade. It further extends to us the boon of cheap raw material. Is it possible to deny that if we give ship builders and house builders cheaper timber we not only benefit the community in general, but the artisans and laborers who work on building in particular?

Reciprocity with Canada means cheaper coal, cheaper vegetables, and other necessaries of life to operatives in our Eastern States. And while we withhold this great benefit by tariff from millions of people in these very States, our own farmers are not in the least benefited, because the Eastern States, having ceased in a great measure to be producers of farm products, are employing their labor more profitably in manufactures. The Western farm products are even now precluded by distance from competing with Canada.

Repeal of the Old Treaty a Mistake.

The Chinese wall set up in 1866 by the abrogation of the Treaty is an evil. Whatever harm it inflicts on Canada comes home to ourselves. Indeed, it is questionable whether we alone are not the only sufferers by it. We have driven the Canadians and Nova Scotians to seek the markets of Brazil, Chili, Peru, and the West India Islands for the sale of their products, the trade of which—for timber, flour, provisions—we then had alone. We have not only driven them there, but we find them there our strongest competitors. The law of exchanges is as certain as the law of gravitation. If, for instance, we import more timber from the Dominion, we export more agricultural implements, more fabrics, more luxuries which we produce; if we make them seek other markets for their timber and products, they give us naturally the go-by, and buy the articles they need elsewhere.

Improvement of Foreign Commerce.

The total foreign trade of Canada is exceeding $210,000,000 in gold annually, which is a per capita trade of $60 per head. Our own foreign trade is, or was in 1873, $1,300,000,000. This divided by 40,000,000 of people is only $32.50 per capita. Thus it seems that these Canadians, whom some wish to treat as if they were a mere fag-end of creation, beat us by nearly 100 per cent. per capita in the foreign trade. When England was of late charged with a too pacific foreign policy, Bright and Gladstone, with truth and pride, pointed out the fact that English conquests—at least such material conquests as redound to the great interest of a home population—from 1847 to 1873 outweighed a hundred times all the territorial conquests from William III to Queen Victoria. The Cobden Treaty annexed French trade to England, and in twelve years it increased from some $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year; and this peaceful conquest of France is infinitely richer than the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. The Dominion trade is our geographical inheritance, and only enemies to their country and monopolists are likely to oppose it.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

From the New York Daily Times, May 16.

Among some papers of Senator Sumner which have recently been published was found a letter from Mr. Richard Cobden, prophesying in the near future the union of Canada and the United States under the same government. The first step towards this end, he believed, would be a partial release of the Canadian Provinces from the imperial leading-strings, and the establishment of a Canadian government, in which Great Britain might possess a remote share, but which, in its essentials, should be under the sole direction of Canada. Such a government Canada now has; but the effect of it does not seem likely to be what Mr. Cobden thought he foresaw. In any case, if such an effect is to follow, it is as yet very uncertain and contingent. Our neighbors at this moment present themselves in the light of a community possessed of a good deal of energy of their own, bent on cementing the union they have formed among themselves, not a little proud of their relations with the mother country, and far more ready to assume towards us a position friendly, but independent, than to seek anything like political amalgamation. Whatever may be the ultimate destiny of the two portions of the continent, there is at present existing a subject of discussion between them of much more immediate importance than their political union in any form. This subject is their commercial relations.

The Treaty of 1854.

It is now eight years since the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada was terminated by the action of the United States, and on the articles which, under that Treaty, were exchanged free, the United States now imposes an average duty of a little more than twenty-five per cent. The more important articles formerly free were animals of all kinds, butter and cheese, wool, breadstuffs, grain and flour, vegetables, lumber and timber, coal, gypsum and fish. These are, as will be seen, actual necessaries, contributing to the food, clothing, and shelter of our people. Why we should not receive them from any country that will send them to us at as low a price as we can get them for, is something which we confess that, for our part, we are entirely unable to understand. The tendency of our fiscal legislation in the United States for some time has been to derive as much of our customs revenues as possible from imported luxuries, and to release from taxation gradually, but surely, those articles which are demanded by incident of the repeal of the Treaty is that the balance of trade, which was formerly largely in our favor, is now decidedly against us, the average surplus of imports being, since the repeal of the Treaty, more than $7,000,000 annually.

Importance of the Fisheries.

Probably the most important interest affected by the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, although not the one most seriously affected, is the fishing interest. Nothing could be more to our advantage in our Canadian relations than the coast fisheries, which under the Treaty of Washington are to be had free, paradoxically enough, only by paying for them; that is, the nation at large pays that a benefit may accrue freely to a portion of its citizens. If the suggestion to which we have referred could be carried out, and Canada were willing to waive the right to compensation under the Treaty of Washington on consideration of a general Treaty of Reciprocity, it would seem to be to our advantage very decidedly to adopt such an arrangement. And should the matter be opened, the extension of the former Treaty would be desirable.

RECIPROCITY TRADE WITH CANADA.

From the N. Y. Herald, May 18.

Negotiations for a new Reciprocity Treaty have been for some time in progress at Washington, and we may safely infer, from Mr. Fish's permitting the fact to be known, that they have reached a stage which leaves little doubt of their success. It seems to have escaped general attention that a considerable portion of the Reciprocity Treaty, ratified in 1851 and abrogated in 1866, was revived by the Treaty of Washington in 1871. As it was the main purpose of that Treaty to settle the exciting Alabama controversy, the newspaper discussions at the time were almost solely directed to that topic. In point of fact, quite a portion of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1851 is copied verbatim into the Treaty of 1871, which resuscitated every portion of the reciprocity arrangement except the free exchange of the raw productions of agriculture. The Treaty of 1851 conceded reciprocal rights to take and cure fish on the coasts of the British Provinces and the United States; the Treaty of 1871 grants the same mutual privileges. The Treaty of 1851 secured to the United States the free navigation of the St. Lawrence in exchange for free navigation of Lake Michigan by the Canadians; the Treaty of 1871 revives that agreement. The Treaty of 1851 secured to citizens of the United States the use of the Canadian canals on the same conditions and at the same tolls as were required of the people of the Provinces; the Treaty of 1871 contains the same stipulations. By both Treaties fish and fish oil of every kind, the products of either country, are admitted free of duty into the other. And by both Treaties these reciprocal stipulations were to remain in force for ten years, with the right of either party to terminate them afterwards by giving formal notice to the other. By the new negotiations now in progress, the remaining feature of the old Reciprocity Treaty will probably be revived in an improved form.

The Reciprocity Treaty of 1851 was always popular with the Canadians, as it gave a great impulse to their trade, and it was generally popular in the United States for the first five years. But in 1859 complaints began to arise, originating chiefly in Buffalo, the largest of our trading towns in close proximity to Canada. It was loudly charged that the Provincial Parliament was taking advantage of the letter of the Treaty to violate its spirit. The treaty only provided for the free admission into each country of the products of the farms, forests, mines, and fisheries of the other; but it was contended that Canada stripped the arrangement of all fair claim to reciprocity by so raising her tariff as to exclude American manufactures from her market.

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The strong and demonstrative sympathy of the Canadians with the South, the hospitality they accorded to fugitive rebels, permitting their country to be a theatre of plots against the Union, estranged and embittered our people. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty was as much an act of punishment as of commercial policy. When our difficulty with England was settled by the Treaty of Washington several important stipulations of the Reciprocity Treaty were revived, and Mr. Fish is so well satisfied with the result of the Geneva arbitration that he will doubtless treat the Canadians in as fair and liberal a spirit as if they had not harbored rebels and protected their intrigues during the war. It is well that the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated, because the part of it which related to trade was made to operate unequally by the tariff legislation of Canada. It will be the duty of Mr. Fish, in any new Treaty he may negotiate, to obtain safeguards on this head.

The best mutual arrangement for the trade of the two countries would be a Zollverein or custom union, like that which has so long existed among the German States. Probably public opinion is not yet ripe for so enlightened a policy.

RUMORED RECIPROCITY TREATY.

From the Chicago Post and Mail, May 13.

Some time since Canadian papers intimated that a commission was in Washington endeavoring to secure f[illegible] this country some kind of a Reciprocity Treaty, in co[illegible] with a final adjustment of that part of the Treaty of Wa[illegible]n which related to the fishing interests of Canada and the United States. It is rumored that such a Treaty will soon be brought before the Senate for ratification. It is stated that the proposed Treaty is an elaboration of that of 1854, which expired by limitation in 1865. By that Treaty all kinds of grain, timber and lumber, coal, fish, wool, &c., were admitted into the United States duty free. The effect of the Treaty was to greatly enlarge our trade with Canada, and to cheapen somewhat, in certain localities, the prices of lumber, coal, &c. On the whole, however, during the term of the Treaty, it was considered mutually beneficial, with perhaps the advantage a little on the side of Canada. It expired at an unfortunate time for a renewal, provided the least benefit accrued to Canada from its continuance. The war had produced a bitter feeling toward our Canadian neighbors, and the old system of duties was revived. By a renewal of the Treaty the West would probably get lumber somewhat cheaper, and there would also be an advantage in the unrestricted passage of our crops to market without any delay or red tape, by Canadian as well as American routes.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 11.

We understand that for some weeks negotiations have been in progress at Washington between Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, and Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, and Mr. George Brown, of Toronto, representing the Dominion of Canada, concerning the re-establishment of reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces. Apart from the general importance of having such relations restored, certain treaty stipulations between the two countries are rendered necessary under the Treaty of Washington. Under the 22d article of the Treaty, commissioners were to be appointed to determine a money compensation to be paid by the United States for the enjoyment of the coast fisheries of the Dominion. Pending the appointment of this commission, it is proposed by Great Britain and the Canadas to waive this claim, or to include it in some general adjustment of commercial relations between the United States and Canada. This friendly offer was received with satisfaction by the President and Secretary of State, and the representatives of both governments have addressed themselves to the consideration of some form of Treaty, which shall comprehend more than the old Treaty of 1854-'66, and which shall be mutually advantageous.

Probable Scope of the New Treaty.

The result of these negotiations will probably result in a Treaty that shall comprehend

1. The waiver of the money compensation by the United States for the fisheries under the Washington Treaty.

2. That the Canadian canals, from Lake Erie to Montreal, shall be enlarged within three years, at the cost of Canada, so as to admit the passage of vessels 200 feet in length and 45 in breadth, and with a depth equal to the capacity of the lake harbors.

3. That, during the continuance of the Treaty, all the Canadian canals, and the Erie, Whitehall, Sault Ste. Marie, and Lake St. Clair canals shall be open to the vessels and boats of both countries on the same conditions and terms.

4. That the free navigation of Lake Michigan be put on the same terms as the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river.

5. That the navigation of the St. Clair flats shall be maintained at the expense of both countries in proportion to their commerce thereon.

6. That the products of the farm, forest, mines, and water, and also animals, meats, and products of the dairy, be admitted into both countries duty free, as was provided in the Treaty of 1854. This list may possibly be extended so as to include agricultural implements, manufactures of iron and steel, and of wood, mineral oils, salt, and a few other articles. There may be other things which the contracting parties may consider proper and just to include in this Treaty, and which would be equally satisfactory.

Theory of Protection not at Issue.

The objections to this or any similar Treaty with Canada are of two kinds: 1. That it would interfere with the theory of protection. 2. That it would admit the Canadians to many of the benefits of American citizenship, and would therefore retard the annexation of the Provinces. Fortunately the facts in this case are opposed to both of these objections. In the periods from 1821 to 1855 the average annual traffic between the United States and Canada was $3,500,000, and from 1833 to 1845, $6,500,000, and from 1846 to 1853, $14,230,000. It rose during the twelve years of the Reciprocity Treaty to an aggregate purchase by the Colonies of American commodities to the value of $359,667,000, and the purchase by us from the Colonies of products to the value of $197,000,000—both values in gold. After making due allowance for differences of valuation and the profits of trade, it is shown that there was a balance in gold in favor of the United States during the ten years of nearly $90,000,000. During these twelve years our exports to Canada equaled in value our total exports to China, Brazil, Italy, Hayti, Russia, Venezuela, Austria, the Argentine Republic, Denmark, Turkey, Portugal, the Sandwich Islands, Central America, and Japan. But our trade with these States showed that we had imported from these countries over $192,000,000 in excess of our exports other than gold. The balance of trade with Canada was near y $90,000,000 in our favor. Of our exports to Canada, no less than $151,000,000 were in manufactures.

Effects of Repealing the Old Treaty.

The Treaty was repealed mainly on account of political feeling engendered by the war, but partly on the ground that it admitted foreign products in competition with our own. Yet the repeal of the Treaty did not stop such importation from Canada. The importations from the Dominion in 1873 were $82,000,000, or nearly as great as the highest amount ever imported in one year under the Treaty. During the Treaty, 52½ per cent. of the foreign trade of Canada was with the United States, while in 1875 but 35 per cent was with this country. The lumber interest especially thought itself aggrieved by the Treaty, but the imports of Canadian lumber in 1866, under the Treaty, were less than $6,500,000, while in 1872-'73 they reached $11,131,565. The like increase has taken place in other articles, so that the result of the repeal of the Treaty has been that the trade in competing articles has doubled, and the trade in non-competing articles has been driven to other countries. The objections to the Treaty on the theory of protecting home productions are by this showing utterly fallacious.

Annexation—The Freezing Policy a Failure.

The other objection, that by freezing the Canadians out of commerce with the United States they will incline to annexation, is also disproved. The foreign trade of Canada has increased immensely since the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854, and, owing to the want of such a treaty, that increase of trade has gone to other countries than the United States. The Canadians are presumed to be like other people, and, if they are ever to be warmed into a desire for annexation to the United States, it will be done not by treating them as enemies with whom we desire to have no trade relations, but by treating them as friends and admitting them to the closest commercial amity. If annexation is desirable, the law of good neighborhood will bring it about. The opposite principle can tend only to postpone and defeat it.

Enlargement of the Canadian Canals.

But the great and overwhelming consideration in favor of this Treaty to the West is the agreement on the part of Canada to enlarge, at her own expense, the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals within a specified time, and to permit the use of these canals to American vessels on the same terms as Canadian vessels. The importance of this concession cannot be overestimated. The cost of these works will not be less than $8,000,000, and when completed they will give the long needed water route to the ocean and to an eastern market. The opening of this route will inevitably be accompanied by the connection of the St. [illegible]

ufacturers, those manufacturers will not trouble themselves to compete with lower priced European wares in a market which our tariff does not affect. The products which Canada has to exchange for ours are the most valuable we can have, being raw materials affording employment to our laborers and artisans.

The inducements to a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty are from a commercial point of view irresistible. On the other side, it is not to be denied that our reason for abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty was not commercial at all. The abrogation was meant to punish England through Canada for unfriendliness during the war. No doubt it hurt Canada, but it hurt ourselves much more. At any rate, the bad reason which operated to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty no longer exists, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Fish may persuade the Senate to signalize this session, unproductive as it has been of good, with one measure of unquestionable beneficence.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

George Brown, the Canadian senator and journalist, whose mission to this country in the interests of reciprocity we noticed a few weeks ago, has received sufficient encouragement to detain him here for a more serious and detailed consideration of the question. He finds the Administration quite favorable to it. President Grant appreciates and enjoys the eclat of the diplomatic "big thing," and of that character the Canadian reciprocity would surely be. If the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty was the pride of Cobden, surely the overthrow of the last commercial barrier between these two great neighbors is worthy to be reckoned among memorabilia of an administration. Mr. Brown also finds the chief senators and prominent men friendly to his mission. Even Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who had the chief hand in the overthrow of the old Reciprocity Treaty, is said to be favorable to the negotiation of a new one. The press of the country has not, as far as we have seen, opposed the measure. It is understood that preliminary drafts have already passed between the two Governments.

As we remarked upon the first announcement of Mr. Brown's mission, this is the time to close upon a policy of reciprocity with the Dominion, if we are likely to want it at all. Canada is now practically an independent nation, and, if she is left to herself, she is perfectly certain to adopt a protective policy, as against us and the rest of the world. She is entering upon internal improvements that will necessitate large revenues and create a double motive for high tariffs. If she once adopts protection, and her manufacturers get a sufficient plant to make themselves a power in her politics, reciprocity will for a long time be an impossibility. The protected interests, like the Pennsylvania iron-makers', will acquire a vested right in high tariffs, and generations must ensue before free trade between us will be possible.

If we want reciprocity at all, therefore, now is the time. And we do want it. In the United States free trade extends over more territory than in any other quarter of the world. We maintain free trade over three fourths of habitable North America. Who can doubt that we shall find equal profit in extending the same policy to the other portions of the continent, Canada, Mexico, and the islands, especially as all these countries are behind us in degree of development? Some interests will be disturbed by the change, but the general benefit cannot be doubted. American lumber will no longer be protected, but any measure that will check the devastation of our forests ought to be hailed with acclaim, and the reduction in the price of building materials will be grateful to all classes. The free commerce of the West over the Canadian seaward routes, the extension of the market for our manufactured goods, the growth of American tonnage on the lakes, finally, the international amity which free trade fosters, making discord well nigh impossible, all conspire to urge upon us the improvement of the present fortunate opportunity.

THE DAYSPRING OF A BETTER TIME.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 9.

It is no secret that formal propositions have been made to President Grant for a negotiation with a view to framing a new Treaty of Reciprocity between the United States and the British Possessions in North America, of which the Dominion of Canada includes the principal part. In the present depressed condition of our trade—a depression which is the more anomalous on account of the ease of the money market—the subject possesses an importance which is little understood by a majority of the people.

We are asked to release from its shackles a commerce which even now, with all its restrictions, amounts to between eighty and ninety millions of dollars annually. We are invited to draw freely from our nearest neighbors products—most of which, being raw materials, are as essential to our commercial, financial, and industrial prosperity as the reaping of a ripe harvest. It is proposed by four millions of people, whose foreign commerce amounted last year to more than two hundred and forty millions of dollars—a sum much larger than the whole foreign commerce of Russia—that we shall partake freely of the advantage of their foreign and home trade. The American manufacturer and producer is asked by the hardy Canadians, Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers, and Newfoundlanders, to send his products to them in exchange for the treasures of their seas, their forests, and their mines. In short, we are invited to a peaceful conquest which commercial freedom alone can give. Truly we need some stimulant to our stagnant industry, and we hail with heartfelt pleasure the dawn of a hopeful future for our foreign trade.

One thing may be assumed as certain, even by those who may for various reasons look with disfavor on this proposed Treaty—that, whatever advantages may accrue to Canada, our own will in proportion be the greater. It is in the nature of commercial treaties that the nation which has the most to exchange has, in like measure, the advantage. But we look upon this Treaty in a still brighter light. It will cement the good will of neighbors between whom and us the only line of division is a political line. We shall thereby annex Canada in that worthy manner in which all nations should be annexed each to the other—by mutual commercial interests and common prosperity; and this will be a conquest richer than all the territorial gains of Russia and of Germany.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

From the speech of the Hon. Wm. Windom, Chairman of the Select Committee of the U. S. Senate on Transportation of Western Products.

The establishment of reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, which shall induce the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal, (if such an arrangement can be made,) and which will encourage Canadian ship masters to compete for the carrying trade on the lakes, will also materially cheapen the cost of transport to New England. * * *

The enlargement of the Welland Canal, now in progress, with the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal and the proposed enlargement of the Champlain Canal, will enable vessels of 1,[illegible] tons to pass from western lake ports to ports in Vermont and New York City. * * *

The necessary improvement of the connection between Lake Superior and Huron, and between Lakes Huron and Erie, should also be pressed to a speedy completion.

OUR CANADIAN TRADE.

From the N. Y. Daily Graphic, [illegible]

In 1866 Congress abrogated the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. Whatever may have been the ostensible reason for that action, the real reason was the supposed sympathy of Canada with the rebellious South. We were angry with Canada, and in order to give expression to our anger abrogated the Treaty, thus by imitating the example of the provoked person who cut off his nose to spite his face.

Now there ought to be a very large commerce between Canada and this country. The former needs our manufactures, while we need her timber, wool, and other productions. Both countries are rapidly growing, and each ought to be the best customer of the other.

In spite of the restriction on trade imposed by the absence of a proper Treaty, the present commerce with Canada is far more important than it is generally thought to be. In 1873 our exports to the New Dominion were in value $43,800,070, and our exports $34,368,811, making the total amount of our trade with the New Dominion $78,168,881. If we compare this with our trade with other British Provinces, exclusive of England, we shall find that our Canadian imports and exports in 1873 were nearly equal to our combined import and export trade with Scotland, Ireland, British West Indies, Australasia, and Hong Kong, which amounted to $79,769,053, and only $32,000,000 in round numbers less than our total trade with all the British Possessions outside of North America, exclusive of England.

This trade, which has found its way through the barriers which we have created, would undergo an enormous increase were the barriers to be removed. This increase would be quite as much for our own benefit as it would be for that of Canada. At present we are in the attitude of a merchant who should refuse a deal, except at double prices with his neighbors. He would doubtedly inconvenience the latter, but would not the injury to his own business convince him of his folly? We made a great mistake in permitting our anger to get the better of our judgment and to lead us to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty. The only thing left for us to do is to re-enact it without delay. We shall then double our trade with Canada, and if the balance of trade remains as it was during 1873, we shall derive more benefit than will Canada by the resumption of intelligent commercial relations with our neighbors.

THE NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

From the Cleveland Leader.

A few days since a paragraph in these columns referred to the visit to Washington of Hon. George Brown, a Senator of Canada, and the probability that a new Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada would result. It is now made public that negotiations have been pending for some time in the direction of a most important international agreement. The Lake Lawrence fishery war, which has caused a deal of discussion and disagreement, will be settled on terms of mutual satisfaction should this new Treaty be successful. The late Treaty resulted in a lease of those fisheries to the United States for twelve years for a remuneration, to be fixed by arbitrators. Steps were also to be taken by the two nations to agree upon the amount of stipend, when the happy thought occurred to the Canadian mind that the fishery question should be incorporated into a similar Treaty which should comprehend the multifarious commerce of the two countries. Accordingly negotiations have been commenced, and will soon be submitted to the Senate for ratification. This mode of settlement will probably avoid much annoyance and disagreement, and may result in a large saving of funds to the Government of the United States. Scions of the English Government, like the parent trunk, are not apt to place a modest estimate upon the value of fruits which nature has placed at their disposal. Patriotic and imaginative Canadians fix the amount of annual rental which should be paid to their government as high as $5,000,000, and produce figures to show the justice of the estimate. Our benefits from this industry have been great, but this is far in excess of any award that a court of arbitration would make. While the Treaty of 1854 was operative, a vast commerce was sustained between the United States and Canada, the benefits from which were largely in our favor, if the statements of British subjects are to be believed. They may be true, but the fact remains that the traffic of Canada was never so great as during that period. After the repeal of the Treaty there was a discouraging decrease, their commerce with the United States falling from fifty-two and one half per cent. of their whole trade to less than thirty-five per cent. Therefore they are anxious for a new Treaty which shall make the policy of our Government less restrictive, and to accomplish this they are willing to meet us with liberal propositions, especially in the vexed fishing question. This is the right spirit, and should be met with equal generosity on this side of the lakes and the St. Lawrence. Two countries lying so adjoined as the United States and Canada must perforce have common interests to a great extent, and all international transactions must be of a reciprocal character.

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A NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

States—growing in population, in wealth, and in the means of transportation and intercourse with the United States, as well as that between its own members. The natural result is an increase of commercial intercourse—our boundaries are coterminous through such a vast extent of country that a prodigious trade between us is inevitable. Shall we encourage or repress it? Canada is at present naturally a producer in excess of agricultural products and of the products of the forest. Her population is like that of our Western States, and not like that of the crowded countries of Europe. The arguments which apply against a competition with the pauper labor of England, Belgium, and France, in relation to the protective duties on manufactures, hardly apply to a rural population like theirs, and there is great force in the suggestion of a more free introduction of their raw materials, like lumber, coal, wood, ores, &c., that they may become better customers than now for the products of our skilled industry. Whether the Treaty proposed is acceptable in all its details, can only be known when we see it. That a Treaty beneficial to both countries may be negotiated seems certain.

RECIPROCAL RELATIONS.

The Actual Condition of the Question.

Being Extracts from the Official Report of E. H. Derby, Esq., of Boston, Special Commissioner of the United States Treasury in 1867.

"Canada and the Maritime Provinces devote their energies to "their land forests and fisheries and the construction of new ships "for the British Empire." (Page 8.)

"The climate of this region is much milder and more genial "than is generally supposed." (*Ibid.*)

"A region of size sufficient to form fifteen States, and competent to produce wheat, barley, and oats, with vast forests of "timber, extensive prairies, and valuable fisheries, well adapted "for the use of man." (Page 9.)

"Their great pineries occupy more than 287,000 square miles. "Forests abound upon the inland lakes and streams west of Superior." (*Ibid.*)

"We who are fast exhausting our forests as we clear our farms, "must look for the future supply of our progressive nation north "of the British lines." (*Ibid.*)

"With the cool summers and moist climate of the North, wheat, "barley, oats, and potatoes give larger returns to the acre and a "larger amount in proportion to the population, (than the United "States,) as is shown from the census of 1860." (*Ibid.*)

"Canada, when compared with the United States, produces "more than its proportion of horses, cattle, and sheep, but less "than half its proportion of swine, and yields twice its proportion of wheat, and three times its proportion of oats, potatoes, "and barley." * * * "This demonstrates that it "is our province to supply the Provinces with corn, pork, lard, "and hams, to join Canada in the supply of flour and wheat; "and to open our ports to the reception of Canadian horses, cattle, wheat, and barley, upon liberal terms." (Page 10.)

"The subject of wheat is one of great interest to our country." * * * "Under our system of agriculture, the crops of wheat "diminish." * * * "Our supply is becoming insufficient to "meet the home and foreign demand, and extreme prices are "the necessary consequence. Nature, in her beneficence, has "provided for the effects of an excess of heat in the States, by an "exuberance of moisture in the Provinces." *Page* 11.

"Newfoundland has been compared to a ship anchored in mid "ocean for the purpose of taking fish." * * * "Beds of "coal and oleaginous shale and oil springs have been discovered, "indicative of coal." * * * * "The Hon. C. S. Bennett has "opened a very extensive mine of sulphide of copper with veins "in the aggregate thirty feet thick, and yielding 10 to 20 per "cent." * * * "Near the mine are beds of valuable marble "contiguous to the sea." *Ibid.*

"In Cape Breton we find rich veins of bituminous coal, fringing the coast, and easily accessible from the sea." *Ibid.*

"These veins are found also in the gut of Canso, on the shores "of the gulf and on the mainland at Pictou and Cumberland. "Coal from these mines, admirably adapted for smiths' use and "gas works, can be landed on the coast of New England for "four dollars per ton." *Ibid.*

"One gold field of Nova Scotia extends nearly 200 miles, and "the yield gradually increases, having been 18,714 ounces in "1864 and 24,867 ounces in 1865." *Page* 12.

"Veins of iron ore run through the Cobequid mountains for "forty miles, so pure that it is sent to England for steel and "cutlery, where it has superseded the charcoal iron of Norway. "Beds of pure gypsum and barytes, and the best grindstones on "the continent, line the shores of the Bay of Fundy. Albertine "of great value, manganese, and antimony are found in New "Brunswick." *Ibid.*

"In Canada, important mines of copper have been opened." * * * "Oil wells and salt wells have been sunk." * * *

"Gold and copper extend from Vermont to Maine." *Ibid.*

"The great mineral treasures of British America, however, lie "in the valleys of the Saskatchewan, the Fraser, and the Columbia rivers. Here veins of gold, copper, and lead have been "found, and coal traced through several degrees of latitude. On "Vancouver's Island are salt springs, extensive gold fields, and "coal mines." *Ibid.*

"Upon both fronts of this Territory, on the two oceans, (Atlantic and Pacific,) are very valuable fisheries for whales, seals, "cod, mackerel, salmon, and other fish. These fish are taken in "great abundance. * * * The men who pursue these fisheries are of great value, and the fisheries serve as schools to "rear and educate a body of hardy seamen to man the merchant "ships and fleets of the Republic." *Page* 13.

"The ship yards of the Provinces furnish nearly one fourth of "the ships that float under the British flag, and furnish annually "200,000 tons of shipping." *Page* 18.

"Such were the beneficent effects of the Treaty of Reciprocity, "which, after some years of negotiation, took effect in 1855, and "was repealed under a notice from our Government, March 17, "1866. It had quintupled our trade with the Provinces, given "an impulse to public improvements, and utilized the new canals, "railways, and other avenues of commerce. * * * * The "notice for repeal was given at a time when our country was "deeply offended with Great Britain." *Page* 23.

"Under the Treaty the exports of the Provinces were sent principally to New York and New England." *Page* 24.

"We may well expect a decline in our importations from all "the Provinces, a serious check to our exports to the maritime "Provinces, and a decay of commerce. It was predicted in my "report of last year, as a necessary consequence of the repeal of "the Treaty, and the prediction has been verified. But eight "months have elapsed since the repeal of the Treaty of Reciprocity, but we have already some premonitory symptoms—some "returns, which indicate that the commerce of the Provinces, "which has for the past eleven years increased at the rate of fifteen to twenty per cent. per annum on each preceding year, "and nearly twenty-five per cent. from the start, is now declin-

"and a year's reflection and frequent conferences with our merchants and with the leading men of the Provinces convince "me that a Treaty can be made free from the defects of the former. The great objection to the former Treaty was the "excess of imports from over exports to Canada and the lack of "revenue from these imports; but this did not apply to the "maritime Provinces, where our exports exceeded the imports, "and part of the Canadian imports took this direction. The "excess of imports is by no means a conclusive proof that trade "does not benefit the country importing; but the exclusion of "its products from the country from which it imports is a check "to its industry, and involves the loss of its return freights to "its ships. * * * Many of our duties are nearly or quite "prohibitory, such, for instance, as the duties on potatoes, "mackerel, herring, oats, or ruinous to the trade, like those on "wheat, flour, and cattle. The returns are still imperfect, but "intelligent merchants state, that with the exception of barley "and of timber, on which the price has risen, and we are paying "the duty, we are losing at least half our importations from the "Provinces, and a portion of our exports, in place of a progressive increase of fourfold in eleven years." *Page* 39.

"It was my province last year to recommend a new negotiation, and that recommendation was met by serious objections, "the force of which I have not been able to discover. It has "been urged that we should make no distinction between nations "in our commerce; but we have no intercourse with any commercial nation in such close contiguity and upon so long a "frontier, or with which we conduct such a commerce as we have "with the Provinces. It has been urged that a Treaty was unconstitutional, because it superseded the power held by the "House of Representatives to originate Revenue Bills. But a "Treaty ratified by the Senate is the supreme law, is paramount "to [illegible] of either branch of Congress. * * * Ever "since 1[illegible] we have made commercial treaties with England, "Holland, and other commercial countries, which restrict the "power to levy duties. The Treaty proposed is designed not to "levy, but to restrict the levy of duties, and, like the provision "that money bills should originate in the House, is in favor of "the people. It is too late to question the validity of such a "Treaty. * * * It became apparent last session that the floor "of the House was not the place to frame a commercial treaty." *Page* 43.

"The fisheries are essential to our commerce, to our navy, to "our maritime power." *Page* 45.

"The returns from the cod and mackerel fisheries for 1865 "must exceed $12,000,000—in itself an important branch of commerce, and still more important in its bearing on the maritime "power of the State." *Page* 46.

"While manufactures and internal commerce receive their "due share of attention from our Government, is there not danger that commercial enterprise abroad, checked by foreign "cruisers during the war, and attracted to other channels, may "be overlooked or forgotten, to the great injury of the nation. "Commerce liberalizes the mind, breaks down obstacles, extends "knowledge, promotes civilization, increases the wealth of nations, and gives maritime power." *Page* 49.

"A Treaty under which our commerce with the Provinces has "increased threefold, or from $17,000,000 in 1852 to $68,000,000 "in 1864, is not to be abandoned, or the amity which now exists "between contiguous nations of the same origin to be endangered "without careful investigation and conclusive reasons." *Report, page* 1.

"If we would succeed upon the deep, we must either maintain "our fisheries or absorb the Provinces." *Page* 17.

"Is there not danger that the termination of the Treaty will "result in mercantile losses, strife, and alienation? Peace and "a prosperous commerce create friendship and tend to alliance, "and will it not be wise to make a fair Treaty one of equivalents?" *Page* 20.

"The American fisheries are not only the chief nurseries for "the mariners and petty officers of our navy, but they are the "schools from which spring the most able and enterprising "mates, captains, and merchants who conduct the foreign commerce of the nation." * * * "The tonnage engaged in the "United States fisheries has been in 1862, 203,459 tons; the return of fish and oil from this tonnage for 1862 considerably "exceeded $14,000,000, drawn from the rich pastures of the "deep." *Page* 42.

"In 1860 we imported $15,000,000 of worsteds, principally "from England. We made only $2,000,000. To replace the "English worsteds, we have absolutely no raw material and depend wholly on the Leicester and Cotswold wools of Canada. "The success of the Lowell Manufacturing Company in fabricating alpaca goods from Canada lustre wools has demonstrated "that the wool does not deteriorate. The Canada wool has been "found equal to the best English lustre wool imported for comparison. The free wool of Canada has been an inestimable "favor to our manufacturers. It does not compete with the "productions of our own farmers, as we raise little more than "200,000 pounds of long wool. It is not possible that our production of long wool can keep up to the demand. Would it be "wise to check the introduction of the long and silky fleeces "produced in the cold and moist climate of Canada, and send "that staple abroad to aid our rivals? In four years Canada "can furnish all we require for the $15,000,000 of worsteds." *Page* 53.

"There are few of the great staples of the Provinces it would "be wise to tax heavily should the chance be afforded. It would "be unwise to tax the minor articles, and most unwise to tax "those which would be diverted by a duty." *Ibid.*

"The Eastern States require cheap coal to impel their engines, "to heat their furnaces, and set their steamers in motion, as well "as to meet the severity of their long winters. If we are to "compete in steam navigation with England, whose coal is "nearer her ports, we must have cheap fuel. We have already "resigned to her our passage money, freights, and ocean postages to encourage packets convertible into frigates; and now "it is not easy to regain the ground we have lost if we relinquish "cheap fuel." *Page* 54.

"Mr. Skead, of Ottawa, estimates that Canada has, upon lakes "and rivers easily accessible, 287,000 square miles of pine forests, "and large supply of valuable wood. Less than one tenth of "her pine forests has been cut over." *Page* 55.

"If, under the Treaty, (of 1854,) our commerce with the "Provinces in twelve years increased threefold, and in that "commerce the arriving and departing from our ports exceeded "6,000,000 tons—if in this tonnage we had the preponderance, "and our country made rapid progress both in population and "wealth—is there reason to dread the operation of a new Treaty "more favorable to our own productions than the Treaty expiring?" *Page* 60.

"The commerce of Boston affected by the Treaty of Reciprocity "exceeds $27,000,000 annually, viz.: Imports from and exports "to maritime Provinces, $6,000,000; outfits and returns in deep-"sea fisheries, $11,000,000; imports of wool, grain, and animals "across frontier of Canada, and entered there, with returns, at "least $10,000,000." *Page* 81.

include in this Treaty, and which would be equally satisfactory.

Theory of Protection not at Issue.

The objections to this or any similar Treaty with Canada are of two kinds. 1. That it would interfere with the theory of protection. 2. That it would admit the Canadians to many of the benefits of American citizenship, and would therefore retard the annexation of the Provinces. Fortunately the facts in this case are opposed to both of these objections. In the periods from 1821 to 1833 the average annual traffic between the United States and Canada was $3,500,000, and from 1833 to 1845, $6,500,000, and from 1846 to 1853, $14,230,000. It rose during the twelve years of the Reciprocity Treaty to an aggregate purchase by the Colonies of American commodities to the value of $359,667,000, and the purchase by us from the Colonies of products to the value of $197,000,000—both values in gold. After making due allowance for differences of valuation and the profits of trade, it is shown that there was a balance in gold in favor of the United States during the ten years of nearly $96,000,000. During these twelve years our exports to Canada equaled in value our total exports to China, Brazil, Italy, Hayti, Russia, Venezuela, Austria, the Argentine Republic, Denmark, Turkey, Portugal, the Sandwich Islands, Central America, and Japan. But our trade with these States showed that we had imported from these countries over $192,000,000 in excess of our exports other than gold. The balance of trade with Canada was nearly $96,000,000 in our favor. Of our exports to Canada, no less than $151,000,000 were in manufactures.

Effects of Repealing the Old Treaty.

The Treaty was repealed mainly on account of political feeling engendered by the war, but partly on the ground that it admitted foreign products in competition with our own. Yet the repeal of the Treaty did not stop such importation from Canada. The importations from the Dominion in 1873 were $82,000,000, or nearly as great as the highest amount ever imported in one year under the Treaty. During the Treaty, 52½ per cent. of the foreign trade of Canada was with the United States, while in 1873 but 35 per cent. was with this country. The lumber interest especially thought itself aggrieved by the Treaty, but the imports of Canadian lumber in 1866, under the Treaty, were less than $6,500,000, while in 1872-'73 they reached $11,134,956. The like increase has taken place in other articles, so that the result of the repeal of the Treaty has been that the trade in competing articles has doubled, and the trade in non competing articles has been driven to other countries. The objections to the Treaty on the theory of protecting home productions are by this showing utterly fallacious.

Annexation—The Freezing Policy a Failure.

The other objection, that by freezing the Canadians out of commerce with the United States they will incline to annexation, is also disproved. The foreign trade of Canada has increased immensely since the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854, and, owing to the want of such a treaty, that increase of trade has gone to other countries than the United States. The Canadians are presumed to be like other people, and, if they are ever to be warmed into a desire for annexation to the United States, it will be done not by treating them as enemies with whom we desire to have no trade relations, but by treating them as friends and admitting them to the closest commercial amity. If annexation is desirable, the law of good neighborhood will bring it about. The opposite principle can tend only to postpone and defeat it.

Enlargement of the Canadian Canals.

But the great and overwhelming consideration in favor of this Treaty to the West is the agreement on the part of Canada to enlarge, at her own expense, the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals within a specified time, and to permit the use of these canals to American vessels on the same terms as Canadian vessels. The importance of this concession cannot be overestimated. The cost of these works will not be less than $8,000,000, and when completed they will give the long-needed water route to the ocean and to an eastern market. The opening of this route will inevitably be accompanied by the connection of the St. Lawrence river with Lake Champlain, and thus, during the whole season of navigation, there will be a continuous water route of unlimited capacity from the lake ports to the interior of New England and New York. It will reduce freights from Chicago to the ocean market very largely, will shorten the time of the water route at least one week; and the capacity for transportation being unlimited, there will be no complaint of inability to move the productions of the West. In view of this opening of a practically new route to the ocean and to the markets of the East, and the consequent saving to the people of the Valley of the Mississippi of 6 to 10 cents per bushel in freight charges, we trust that this Treaty will be speedily matured, and that the Senate will not adjourn until it is ratified. Meanwhile Secretary Fish is to be congratulated on so happy a completion and rounding out of the Treaty of Washington, with which his name is now indissolubly connected.

FOREIGN COMMERCE LOST.

From the N. Y. World, May 12.

Our trade with Canada exhibits an apparent anomaly. Among our chief imports from Canada under the Reciprocity Treaty were fresh meat, meal, and flour, yet among our exports to Canada during the past four years are the following:

	1871-2.	1872-3.
Meats—fresh, salted, and smoked	$1,047,272	$1,227,780
Swine	612,566	1,268,813
Flour and meal	2,604,614	2,505,581
Indian corn	3,778,256	4,360,854
Wheat	4,450,404	6,894,247
Totals	$12,493,082	$16,251,365

The explanation is that Canadians buy for their own export trade. Of course, if they buy of us and pay us that is enough for our purposes. This profitable trade would take on an indefinite extension with free intercourse and exchanges between the Canadians and ourselves. Our Northern ports, New York, Boston, and Portland, free of ice all winter as they are, are the natural entrepots of Canada, and would be the chief ones but for the political dividing line. There is no business so profitable and so safe for a nation as to do the business of other nations at a fixed commission. This is what we might do for Canada with a just Treaty of Reciprocity. If the Canadians overtraded, the loss of the transaction would be theirs, but the profit of their broker would still be secure. It is this brokerage that has made England the commercial mistress and London the commercial capital of the world. This office we might perform for Canada if artificial obstacles were not put in the way of our doing so.

Our own direct trade with Canada is but a trifle compared to what it might be under reciprocity. Canada is the nearest outlet for our surplus products, and would take far more of them if we would encourage the trade by merely ceasing to discourage it. So long as the home market, or the privilege of selling things at home for more than they are worth, is secured to the home man-

an impossibility. The protected interests, like the Pennsylvania iron-makers', will acquire a vested right in high tariffs, and generations must ensue before free trade between us will be possible.

If we want reciprocity at all, therefore, now is the time. And we do want it. In the United States free trade extends over more territory than in any other quarter of the world. We maintain free trade over three fourths of habitable North America. Who can doubt that we shall find equal profit in extending the same policy to the other portions of the continent, Canada, Mexico, and the islands, especially as all these countries are behind us in degree of development? Some interests will be disturbed by the change, but the general benefit cannot be doubted. American lumber will no longer be protected, but any measure that will check the devastation of our forests ought to be hailed with acclaim, and the reduction in the price of building materials will be grateful to all classes. The free commerce of the West over the Canadian seaward routes, the extension of the market for our manufactured goods, the growth of American tonnage on the lakes, finally, the international amity which free trade fosters, making discord well nigh impossible, all conspire to urge upon us the improvement of the present fortunate opportunity.

THE DAYSPRING OF A BETTER TIME.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 9.

It is no secret that formal propositions have been made to President Grant for a negotiation with a view to framing a new Treaty of Reciprocity between the United States and the British Possessions in North America, of which the Dominion of Canada includes the principal part. In the present depressed condition of our trade—a depression which is the more anomalous on account of the case of the money market—the subject possesses an importance which is little understood by a majority of the people.

We are asked to release from its shackles a commerce which even now, with all its restrictions, amounts to between eighty and ninety millions of dollars annually. We are invited to draw freely from our nearest neighbors products—most of which, being raw materials, are as essential to our commercial, financial, and industrial prosperity as the reaping of a ripe harvest. It is proposed by four millions of people, whose foreign commerce amounted last year to more than two hundred and forty millions of dollars—a sum much larger than the whole foreign commerce of Russia—that we shall partake freely of the advantage of their foreign and home trade. The American manufacturer and producer is asked by the hardy Canadians, Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers, and Newfoundlanders, to send his products to them in exchange for the treasures of their seas, their forests, and their mines. In short, we are invited to a peaceful conquest which commercial freedom alone can give. Truly we need some stimulant to our stagnant industry, and we hail with heartfelt pleasure the dawn of a hopeful future for our foreign trade.

One thing may be assumed as certain, even by those who may for various reasons look with disfavor on this proposed Treaty—that, whatever advantages may accrue to Canada, our own will in proportion be the greater. It is in the nature of commercial treaties that the nation which has the most to exchange has, in like measure, the advantage. But we look upon this Treaty in a still brighter light. It will cement the good will of neighbors between whom and us the only line of division is a political line. We shall thereby annex Canada in that worthy manner in which all nations should be annexed each to the other—by mutual commercial interests and common prosperity; and this will be a conquest richer than all the territorial gains of Russia and of Germany.

IMPORTATIONS OF LUMBER

From the B. N. A. Provinces into the United States.

UNDER THE TREATY.

Year ending 30th June,		
1854.	Total imports	$599,746
1855.	"	1,096,761
1856.	"	2,832,923
1857.	"	2,586,191
1858.	"	2,931,286
1859.	"	2,937,573
1860.	"	3,416,481
1861.	"	3,288,796
1862.	"	2,526,158
1863.	"	3,018,196
1864.	"	4,511,419
1865.	"	4,515,625
1866.	"	5,093,040
	Total	$39,263,795
Average annual importation for 13 years		$3,020,292

AFTER THE TREATY EXPIRED.

1867.	Total imports	$6,437,860
1868.	"	6,727,006
1869.	"	7,208,446
1870.	"	8,670,702
1871.	"	8,264,837
1872.	"	8,410,917
1873.	"	11,134,956
	Total	$56,854,721
Average annual importation for seven years		$8,122,103

Price List of Clear Pine Lumber in Toronto.

UNDER THE TREATY.

		Gold.
1857.	Price per 1,000 feet	$11 00
1858.	" "	11 50
1859.	" "	12 00
1860.	" "	11 50
1861.	" "	11 00
1862.	" "	11 75
1863.	" "	11 50
1864.	" "	14 50
1865.	" "	13 50
1866.	" "	20 00

AFTER THE TREATY EXPIRED.

1867.	Price per 1,000 feet	$21 50
1868.	" "	21 50
1869.	" "	21 00
1870.	" "	21 00
1871.	" "	22 00
1872.	" "	24 00
1873.	" "	26 00

Price List of same Lumber in Portland, Maine.

UNDER THE TREATY.

		U. S. Currency.
1857.	Price per 1,000 feet	$26 00
1858.	" "	27 00
1859.	" "	28 00
1860.	" "	29 00
1861.	" "	30 00
1862.	" "	32 00
1863.	" "	33 00
1864.	" "	50 00
1865.	" "	50 00
1866.	" "	50 00

AFTER THE TREATY EXPIRED.

1867.	Price per 1,000 feet	$50 00
1868.	" "	50 00
1869.	" "	50 00
1870.	" "	52 00
1871.	" "	54 00
1872.	" "	55 00
1873.	" "	55 00

...we ... created, would undergo an enormous increase were these barriers to be removed. This increase would be quite as much for our own benefit as it would be for that of Canada. At present we are in the attitude of a merchant who should refuse to deal, except at double prices, with his neighbors. He would undoubtedly inconvenience the latter, but would not the injury to his own business convince him of his folly? We made a grave mistake in permitting our anger to get the better of our judgment, and to lead us to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty. The only thing left for us to do is to re-enact it without delay. We shall then double our trade with Canada, and if the balance of trade remains as it was during 1873, we shall derive more benefit than will Canada by the resumption of intelligent commercial relations with our neighbors.

THE NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

From the Cleveland Leader.

A few days since a paragraph in these columns referred to the visit to Washington of Hon. George Brown, a Senator of Canada, and the probability that a new Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada would result. It is now made public that negotiations have been pending for some time in the direction of a most important international agreement. The St. Lawrence fishery war, which has caused a deal of discussion and disagreement, will be settled on terms of mutual satisfaction should this new Treaty be successful. The late Treaty resulted in a lease of those fisheries to the United States for twelve years for a remuneration, to be fixed by arbitrators. Steps were about to be taken by the two nations to agree upon the amount of the stipend, when the happy thought occurred to the Canadian mind that the fishery question should be incorporated into a single Treaty which should comprehend the multifarious commerce of the two countries. Accordingly negotiations have been commenced, and will soon be submitted to the Senate for ratification. This mode of settlement will probably avoid much annoyance and disagreement, and may result in a large saving of funds to the Government of the United States. Scions of the English Government, like the parent trunk, are not apt to place a modest estimate upon the value of fruits which nature has placed at their disposal. Patriotic and imaginative Canadians fix the amount of annual rental which should be paid to their government as high as $5,000,000, and produce figures to show the justice of the estimate. Our benefits from this industry have been great, but this is far in excess of any award that a court of arbitration would make. While the Treaty of 1854 was operative, a vast commerce was sustained between the United States and Canada, the benefits from which were largely in our favor, if the statements of British subjects are to be believed. This may be true, but the fact remains that the traffic of Canada was never so great as during that period. After the repeal of the Treaty there was a discouraging decrease, their commerce with the United States falling from fifty-two and one half per cent. of their whole trade to less than thirty-five per cent. Therefore they are anxious for a new Treaty which shall make the policy of our Government less restrictive, and to accomplish this they are willing to meet us with liberal propositions, especially on the vexed fishing question. This is the right spirit, and should be met with equal generosity on this side of the lakes and the St. Lawrence. Two countries lying so adjoined as the United States and Canada must perforce have common interests to a great extent, and all international transactions must be of a reciprocal character.

A NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

From the N. Y. Evening Mail.

The announcement that a new Treaty of Reciprocity with Canada is under consideration naturally suggests an inquiry into the extent, nature, and history of our trade with our vigorous young neighbor at the North.

Our trade with Canada, meaning, of course, the whole Dominion, has grown in the fifty-three years beginning with 1821 and ending with 1873, as follows:

Imports from Canada in	1821		$490,917
Exports to "	"		2,014,520
Imports from "	1873		43,800,070
Exports to "	"		38,572,556

The total movement of the fifty three years has been:

Imports from Canada	$652,861,813
Exports to "	720,863,332

Of the exports, however, $117,365,130 have been foreign articles, and only $603,498,202 of domestic origin.

In 1854 the old Reciprocity Treaty went into operation, and was in force twelve years. Up to that time there had been an excess of exports of domestic produce over imports, and, with the addition of foreign exports, the excess was very large. During the years 1854, 1856, 1859, and 1863 this continued to be the case, while in the years 1857, 1858, 1860, 1861, and 1862 it required the addition of the foreign exports to turn the scale, and in the last years of the war, 1864 and 1865, (the fiscal year, it will be remembered, ends June 30,) the imports exceeded the domestic produce very largely. It is easy now to understand that the great increase in those years was due to the immense demand of our war for all articles of consumption, which acted like a great maelstrom in drawing towards it everything needful to fill its relentless maw. In 1865 notice was given of the abrogation of the Treaty; and this went into effect in the spring of 1866. The first result was an immense increase in imports, caused by the natural anxiety to rush in goods that were soon to be subject to duty, though then free. The imports increased from $38,820,069, in 1865, to $54,714,383, in 1866, and the excess of imports over the total exports for the year was $25,357,811, and over domestic exports $27,939,495. This state of things, of course, was temporary.

During the discussion of the Reciprocity Treaty and its abrogation, much stress was laid by the opponents of the Treaty upon the fact of the rapid increase of the imports—of their having reached a point in excess of the exports—and it was urged that this showed that the arrangement was a one-sided one, and greatly to the advantage of Canada. It is, therefore, quite interesting to inquire into the movement of trade since the re-establishment of the old state of things. It appears that the excess of imports has continued—a very marked excess existing each year, and that during the seven years since the abrogation of the Treaty, the imports have been $259,251,367, and the domestic exports $206,420,330, showing a difference of $52,831,037. It appears also that, notwithstanding the restrictions upon the trade, it has steadily increased and is still increasing.

It would seem evident that the abrogation of the Treaty has neither stopped the trade from growing, nor turned the balance of trade in our favor. So far as that was an objection to the Treaty, it has ceased to have any force.

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THE NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

From the Cleveland Leader.

A few days since a paragraph in these columns referred to the visit to Washington of Hon. George Brown, a Senator of Canada, and the probability that a new Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada would result. It is now made public that negotiations have been pending for some time in the direction of a most important international agreement. The St. Lawrence fishery war, which has caused a deal of discussion and disagreement, will be settled on terms of mutual satisfaction should this new Treaty be successful. The late Treaty resulted in a lease of those fisheries to the United States for twelve years for a remuneration, to be fixed by arbitrators. Steps were about to be taken by the two nations to agree upon the amount of the stipend, when the happy thought occurred to the Canadian mind that the fishery question should be incorporated into a single Treaty which should comprehend the multifarious commerce of the two countries. Accordingly negotiations have been commenced, and will soon be submitted to the Senate for ratification. This mode of settlement will probably avoid much annoyance and disagreement, and may result in a large saving of funds to the Government of the United States. Scions of the English Government, like the parent trunk, are not apt to place a modest estimate upon the value of fruits which nature has placed at their disposal. Patriotic and imaginative Canadians fix the amount of annual rental which should be paid to their government as high as $5,000,000, and produce figures to show the justice of the estimate. Our benefits from this industry have been great, but this is far in excess of any award that a court of arbitration would make. While the Treaty of 1854 was operative, a vast commerce was sustained between the United States and Canada, the benefits from which were largely in our favor, if the statements of British subjects are to be believed. This may be true, but the fact remains that the traffic of Canada was never so great as during that period. After the repeal of the Treaty there was a discouraging decrease, their commerce with the United States falling from fifty-two and one half per cent. of their whole trade to less than thirty-five per cent. Therefore they are anxious for a new Treaty which shall make the policy of our Government less restrictive, and to accomplish this they are willing to meet us with liberal propositions, especially on the vexed fishing question. This is the right spirit, and should be met with equal generosity on this side of the lakes and the St. Lawrence. Two countries lying so adjoined as the United States and Canada must perforce have common interests to a great extent, and all international transactions must be of a reciprocal character.

A NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

From the N. Y. Evening Mail.

The announcement that a new Treaty of Reciprocity with Canada is under consideration naturally suggests an inquiry into the extent, nature, and history of our trade with our vigorous young neighbor at the North.

Our trade with Canada, meaning, of course, the whole Dominion, has grown in the fifty-three years beginning with 1821 and ending with 1873, as follows:

Imports from Canada in 1821			$180,917
Exports to	"	"	2,014,520
Imports from	"	1873	43,800,070
Exports to	"	"	38,572,556

The total movement of the fifty three years has been:

Imports from Canada	$652,861,813
Exports to "	720,863,332

Of the exports, however, $117,365,130 have been foreign articles, and only $603,498,202 of domestic origin.

In 1854 the old Reciprocity Treaty went into operation, and was in force twelve years. Up to that time there had been an excess of exports of domestic produce over imports, and, with the addition of foreign exports, the excess was very large. During the years 1854, 1856, 1859, and 1863 this continued to be the case, while in the years 1857, 1858, 1860, 1861, and 1862 it required the addition of the foreign exports to turn the scale, and in the last years of the war, 1864 and 1865, (the fiscal year, it will be remembered, ends June 30,) the imports exceeded the domestic produce very largely. It is easy now to understand that the great increase in those years was due to the immense demand of our war for all articles of consumption, which acted like a great maelstrom in drawing towards it everything needful to fill its relentless maw. In 1865 notice was given of the abrogation of the Treaty; and this went into effect in the spring of 1866. The first result was an immense increase in imports, caused by the natural anxiety to rush in goods that were soon to be subject to duty, though then free. The imports increased from $38,820,069, in 1865, to $54,714,383, in 1866, and the excess of imports over the total exports for the year was $25,357,811, and over domestic exports $27,939,495. This state of things, of course, was temporary.

During the discussion of the Reciprocity Treaty and its abrogation, much stress was laid by the opponents of the Treaty upon the fact of the rapid increase of the imports—of their having reached a point in excess of the exports—and it was urged that this showed that the arrangement was a one-sided one, and greatly to the advantage of Canada. It is, therefore, quite interesting to inquire into the movement of trade since the reestablishment of the old state of things. It appears that the excess of imports has continued—a very marked excess existing each year, and that during the seven years since the abrogation of the Treaty, the imports have been $259,251,367, and the domestic exports $206,420,330, showing a difference of $52,831,037. It appears also that, notwithstanding the restrictions upon the trade, it has steadily increased and is still increasing.

It would seem evident that the abrogation of the Treaty has neither stopped the trade from growing, nor turned the balance of trade in our favor. So far as that was an objection to the Treaty, it has ceased to have any force.

The truth is, Canada has been growing with the United

"tle, wheat, and barley, upon liberal terms." (Page 10.)

"The subject of wheat is one of great interest to our country." * * * "Under our system of agriculture, the crops of wheat "diminish." * * * "Our supply is becoming insufficient to "meet the home and foreign demand, and extreme prices are "the necessary consequences. Nature, in her beneficence, has "provided for the effects of an excess of heat in the States, by an "exuberance of moisture in the Provinces." *Page* 11.

"Newfoundland has been compared to a ship anchored in mid-"ocean for the purpose of taking fish." * * * "Beds of "coal and oleaginous shale and oil springs have been discovered, "indicative of coal." * * * "The Hon. C. S. Bennett has "opened a very extensive mine of sulphide of copper with veins "in the aggregate thirty feet thick, and yielding 10 to 20 per "cent." * * * "Near the mine are beds of valuable marble "contiguous to the sea." *Ibid.*

"In Cape Breton we find rich veins of bituminous coal, fring-"ing the coast, and easily accessible from the sea." *Ibid.*

"These veins are found also in the gut of Canso, on the shores "of the gulf and on the mainland at Pictou and Cumberland. "Coal from these mines, admirably adapted for smiths' use and "gas works, can be landed on the coast of New England for "four dollars per ton." *Ibid.*

"One gold field of Nova Scotia extends nearly 200 miles, and "the yield gradually increases, having been 18,711 ounces in "1864 and 21,867 ounces in 1865." *Page* 12.

"Veins of iron ore run through the Cobequid mountains for "forty miles, so pure that it is sent to England for steel and "cutlery, where it has superseded the charcoal iron of Norway. "Beds of pure gypsum and barytes, and the best grindstones on "the continent, line the shores of the Bay of Fundy. Albertine "of great value, manganese, and antimony are found in New "Brunswick." *Ibid.*

"In Canada, important mines of copper have been opened." * * * "Oil wells and salt wells have been sunk." * * * "Gold and copper extend from Vermont to Maine." *Ibid.*

"The great mineral treasures of British America, however, lie "in the valleys of the Saskatchewan, the Frazer, and the Colum-"bia rivers. Here veins of gold, copper, and lead have been "found, and coal traced through several degrees of latitude. On "Vancouver's Island are salt springs, extensive gold fields, and "coal mines." *Ibid.*

"Upon both fronts of this Territory, on the two oceans, (At-"lantic and Pacific,) are very valuable fisheries for whales, seals, "cod, mackerel, salmon, and other fish. These fish are taken in "great abundance. * * * The men who pursue these fish-"eries are of great value, and the fisheries serve as schools to "rear and educate a body of hardy seamen to man the merchant "ships and fleets of the Republic." *Page* 13.

"The ship yards of the Provinces furnish nearly one fourth of "the ships that float under the British flag, and furnish annually "200,000 tons of shipping." *Page* 18.

"Such were the beneficent effects of the Treaty of Reciprocity, "which, after some years of negotiation, took effect in 1855, and "was repealed under a notice from our Government, March 17, "1866. It had quintupled our trade with the Provinces, given "an impulse to public improvements, and utilized the new canals, "railways, and other avenues of commerce. * * * * The "notice for repeal was given at a time when our country was "deeply offended with Great Britain." *Page* 23.

"Under the Treaty the exports of the Provinces were sent prin-"cipally to New York and New England." *Page* 24.

"We may well expect a decline in our importations from all "the Provinces, a serious check to our exports to the maritime "Provinces, and a decay of commerce. It was predicted in my "report of last year, as a necessary consequence of the repeal of "the Treaty, and the prediction has been verified. But eight "months have elapsed since the repeal of the Treaty of Reciproc-"ity, but we have already some premonitory symptoms—some "returns, which indicate that the commerce of the Provinces, "which has for the past eleven years increased at the rate of fif-"teen to twenty per cent. per annum on each preceding year, "and nearly twenty-five per cent. from the start, is now declin-"ing still more rapidly." *Page* 25.

"The necessary effect of the repeal of the Treaty has been not "only to break up the flourishing commerce between the States "and the Provinces, but to throw the trade of the latter into "new channels, and to give an impulse to new enterprises ad-"verse to our commerce." *Page* 14.

"There is evidence that the duty of twenty per cent. on lumber "is not only paid in great part by our own citizens, but that it "compels them also to pay twenty per cent. more for American "timber, which, in Maine and several of our western States, is "held in large blocks by a few capitalists and speculators; that "it is injuring Maine and the nation at large, by transferring "our trade with the West Indies to foreigners, and injuriously "affecting our manufactures and shipping. The price of lumber "is determined chiefly by the price in Europe; and to reach this "country it must command a price here sufficient to pay freight "duty and charges, and to give net returns equivalent to those "of a shipment across the Atlantic." *Page* 29.

"If we look at Canada we shall find not only a great diminu-"tion in the shipment of animals across the border, but a ma-"terial increase in the shipments to Europe. The importation "of cattle from Canada during the past four months has been "reduced seventy-five per cent., when compared with that of "corresponding months of 1865." *Page* 29.

"The wheat, oats, and part of the barley are taking their way "to Europe without benefit to our canals and railways, if we "may judge from the increased shipment from Montreal. As our "production of barley is insufficient to meet our requirements, "we continue to receive it from Canada, while a part goes to "England." *Ibid.*

"If we glance at Newfoundland, we shall find that the ship-"ments of dry fish since March to the United States have declined "to 1,459 quintals, against 12,858 in the corresponding period "of 1865, while the shipments of fish to Spain, Portugal, and the "West Indies have increased, and the importations of flour, "beef, and pork, which formerly came from the United States, "have declined from 207,000 to 153,000 barrels. The large "shipments of oats, butter, eggs, and potatoes, formerly made in "steam packets from Prince Edward's Island to Boston, have "been discontinued, and the packets have been compelled to "take fish from our fishermen—a less remunerative freight. "The oats are sent to England, the eggs, poultry, and butter to "St. John, by the Shediac railway, while the potatoes, of high "repute in our market, are devoted to the swine. The island "now fattens pork for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to re-"place that which came formerly from Ohio and Illinois." *Page* 28.

"The Provinces under the impulse given by the repeal are "making unwearied efforts to rival us in our foreign commerce. "These measures are the necessary results of exclusion from our "ports, for many of our duties are nearly or quite prohibitory." * * * "There can be no question that our Tariff, which has "superseded free trade, and the reprisals to which it has lead, "have done serious damage to our commerce." *Page* 30.

"Surely this great nation does not require onerous taxes on "the herring, potatoes, laths, shingles, and fuel of the poor; "and if it did, it is not wise to make such duties prohibitory." *Page* 31.

"Should we fail to secure a Zollverein by negotiation, there is "reason to believe a Commercial Treaty will eventually prove "the most simple and effectual mode to revive our commerce;

"increased threefold, or from $17,000,000 in 1852 to $68,000,000 "in 1864, is not to be abandoned, or the amity which now exists "between contiguous nations of the same origin to be endangered "without careful investigation and conclusive reasons." *Report, page* 1.

"If we would succeed upon the deep, we must either maintain "our fisheries or absorb the Provinces." *Page* 17.

"Is there not danger that the termination of the Treaty will "result in mercantile losses, strife, and alienation? Peace and "a prosperous commerce create friendship and tend to alliance, "and will it not be wise to make a fair Treaty one of equiva-"lents?" *Page* 20.

"The American fisheries are not only the chief nurseries for "the mariners and petty officers of our navy, but they are the "schools from which spring the most able and enterprising "mates, captains, and merchants who conduct the foreign com-"merce of the nation." * * * "The tonnage engaged in the "United States fisheries has been in 1862, 203,459 tons; the re-"turn of fish and oil from this tonnage for 1862 considerably "exceeded $14,000,000, drawn from the rich pastures of the "deep." *Page* 12.

"In 1869 we imported $15,000,000 of worsteds, principally "from England. We made only $3,000,000. To replace the "English worsteds, we have absolutely no raw material and de-"pend wholly on the Leicester and Cotswold wools of Canada. "The success of the Lowell Manufacturing Company in fabri-"cating alpaca goods from Canada lustre wools has demonstrated "that the wool does not deteriorate. The Canada wool has been "found equal to the best English lustre wool imported for com-"parison. The free wool of Canada has been an inestimable "favor to our manufacturers. It does not compete with the "productions of our own farmers, as we raise little more than "200,000 pounds of long wool. It is not possible that our pro-"duction of long wool can keep up to the demand. Would it be "wise to check the introduction of the long and silky fleeces "produced in the cold and moist climate of Canada, and send "that staple abroad to aid our rivals? In four years Canada "can furnish all we require for the $15,000,000 of worsteds." *Page* 53.

"There are few of the great staples of the Provinces it would "be wise to tax heavily should the chance be afforded. It would "be unwise to tax the minor articles, and most unwise to tax "those which would be diverted by a duty." *Ibid.*

"The Eastern States require cheap coal to impel their engines, "to heat their furnaces, and set their steamers in motion, as well "as to meet the severity of their long winters. If we are to "compete in steam navigation with England, whose coal is "nearer her ports, we must have cheap fuel. We have already "resigned to her our passage money, freights, and ocean pos-"tages to encourage packets convertible into frigates; and now "it is not easy to regain the ground we have lost if we relinquish "cheap fuel." *Page* 54.

"Mr. Skead, of Ottawa, estimates that Canada has, upon lakes "and rivers easily accessible, 287,000 square miles of pine forests, "and large supply of valuable wood. Less than one tenth of "her pine forests has been cut over." *Page* 55.

"If, under the Treaty, (of 1854,) our commerce with the "Provinces in twelve years increased threefold, and in that "commerce the arriving and departing from our ports exceeded "6,600,000 tons—if in this tonnage we had the preponderance, "and our country made rapid progress both in population and "wealth—is there reason to dread the operation of a new Treaty "more favorable to our own productions than the Treaty ex-"piring?" *Page* 60.

"The commerce of Boston affected by the Treaty of Reciprocity "exceeds $27,000,000 annually, viz: Imports from and exports "to maritime Provinces, $6,000,000; outfits and returns in deep-"sea fisheries, $11,000,000; imports of wool, grain, and animals "across frontier of Canada, and entered there, with returns, at "least $10,000,000." *Page* 81.

THE HEN AND THE POTATO.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 15.

The projected renewal of free commercial intercourse with Canada meets with favor from persons of all shades of opinion. Even the *Tribune* recognizes the disadvantages to which we are subject in our present traffic with the Dominion, and this morning expresses a hope that Mr Fish will negotiate a Treaty of Reciprocity.

It will be interesting to our commercial community in general, and to the State Department of the United States in particular, to consider that during the year 1872-1873 we imported from the Dominion the following commodities, which are now free of duty:

Bark	$157,907
Books (old)	12,392
Chemicals	12,840
Eggs	676,463
Fish	278,707
Fur skins, undressed	331,354
Gold and silver coin	6,808,440
Silver in bars	79,008
Gypsum	121,419
Hair of all kinds	9,772
Hides and skins	451,277
Household effects	729,985
India rubber	10,120
Rags and other paper materials	129,017
Wood not subject to duty	946,140
All other products free of duty	1,180,758
Total	$11,217,695

Now we certainly may, in all good faith, inquire whether our commerce or industry received any hurt by allowing these goods to come free. We may seriously ask our law makers whether it will not be relatively as beneficial to the people of the United States to let in potatoes free from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island (which we now import to the annual value of $110,000) as it is to let in free those annual importations of $676,000 worth of eggs? Why discriminate thus in favor of the hens? Is there any substantial reason for our thus stimulating the home manufacture of omelettes and custards, which does not equally apply to the various succulent dishes to the composition of which the potato may contribute? Is the planting and digging of potatoes a variety of home manufactures which needs "protection" any more than does the feeding of hens and their laying of eggs? We may fairly ask our President and Congress to examine the list of articles already free, and the consequences of their free importation, and to tell us whether the overthrow of all barriers to the free importation of all kinds of raw material, particularly timber and breadstuff, from the Dominion, while it may benefit the Canadians much, will not benefit us more? The substance of many of the points of the proposed Treaty has now been made public, and however firmly the President and the Secretary of State may resist any such demand as the opening of our entire coasting trade, they surely cannot doubt that a fair Treaty of Reciprocity with Canada will benefit not only our commerce but almost every branch of our manufacturing industry.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Its Views on Reciprocity.

The Executive Council of this important Board extended an invitation to the members of the Executive Council of the Canadian Board of Trade to attend a meeting of the United States National Board in the city of New York, on 14th October, 1872, for conference with it on the subject of reciprocity. Accordingly the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, and other prominent Canadians, attended the said Conference; and a committee was appointed to confer with them, consisting of S. L. Taylor, Esq., Cincinnati, O., convener; R. Hawley, Esq., Detroit, Mich.; C. B. Fisk, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.; N. K. Fairbanks, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; S. P. Wetherill, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. W. Candler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; W. S. Young, Esq., Baltimore, Md. The questions discussed were in regard to the transportation of merchandise from the West to the sea-board through Canada, by its various channels of water and rail transport, and also as to the best means of bringing about more intimate and reciprocal trade relations with the United States. The committee duly reported thereon, and their report having been fully discussed, the following resolutions were finally adopted by the United States Board of Trade by a very large majority:

"Whereas it has been represented to us by the Delegates from "the Board of Trade of the Dominion of Canada that, in their "opinion, the people and Government of Canada would cheer-"fully assent to a reciprocal Treaty of trade that would be mu-"tually advantageous to their country and our own, by the free "interchange of necessary commodities, and the cheapening of "the transportation of grain and other exports to the sea board; "and

"Whereas it is the duty of the National Board of Trade to "exert its legitimate influence in promoting all measures calcu-"lated to increase the trade of the country and its industrial and "commercial prosperity; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Council be instructed to me-"morialize Congress to make an appropriation for the appoint-"ment of a Commission to act in conjunction with the State "Department in negotiating a Treaty with Great Britain for "reciprocal trade with the Dominion of Canada, on a broad, "comprehensive, and liberal basis, which shall also include the "enlargement of the Canadian Canals by the Government of "Canada, and the right of American vessels to navigate the said "Canals under the same conditions as are imposed upon Can-"adian vessels."

In the course of the discussion on the above resolution the following amendment was moved, but not adopted. To insert after the word "basis" in the above the following words: "Based upon absolute free trade in the products and manufac-"tures of each country, and the use of the means of transporta-"tion in either country by the citizens of the other, on the same "terms as to the citizens of the country where the means of "transportation are situated."

In reference to the above, the Hon. RICHARD HAWLEY, of Detroit, appeared at the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade as one of the delegates from the United States National Board of Trade, and in the course of a very able speech in favor of extended commerce between the countries, used the following language:

"The resolution which was adopted with such unanimity at New York, calls upon the Executive Council of the National Board, to present this matter to the attention of the Government at Washington. In a letter received from Mr. Fraley, after stating his earnest sympathy with this movement, and his full appreciation of the advantages to be derived by both countries from an enlarged Treaty, he remarks that he had called the attention of the President and the Secretary of State to this question; and he concludes by stating, 'I hope something may be done, by 'opening negotiations with Great Britain for a new Treaty of Reciprocity.' I honestly accord with the president of the National Board in the opinion, that in due time this desired Treaty will become an accomplished fact. The local Boards, so far as we are aware, who sent delegates to the National Board, have expressed, through their representatives, their sympathy with this movement, which has received such unanimous support from New York State. So far as we have heard, the expression of opinion has been in every instance of a favorable character. In regard to our own Board, (Detroit,) the delegates to the National Board made a report at their meeting, in which they called very favorable attention to it. Their report was accepted and adopted without opposition. I have much pleasure in calling your attention to the report of the delegates from the Providence Board of Trade. They say: 'The 'delegates, with great satisfaction, call your attention to the resolution 'unanimously passed, urging upon the Government of the United States 'the importance of establishing relations for Reciprocity in trade, and 'increased facilities for river and canal navigation with the Dominion 'of Canada.' * * * New Haven, Boston, and Providence, on the part of New England, were unanimous, as were also the Boards from the Western and Middle States, including the great city of Philadelphia. I notice that the Providence Board states that the resolution had been passed unanimously by the National Board in New York. I believe that hat was entirely the case."

IMPORTATIONS FROM CANADA,

Under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1854 to 1866.

To a right understanding of the merits of the proposed new Treaty of Commerce with the British North American Provinces, the traffic between them and the United States must be kept in view. To this end we have had compiled from the official returns of the United States the following statement, showing the aggregate amount in dollars of each article imported free of duty into the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, from 1st January, 1855, to 30th June, 1866:

Lumber	$38,139,015	Ores	$2,567,669
Flour	36,662,349	Pelts	1,459,262
Wheat	35,660,900	Seeds, Trees, and Plants	942,342
Animals	28,856,178	Burr-stones	545,386
Oats	20,080,079	Slate and Stone	482,776
Barley	14,538,289	Oatmeal	330,902
Wool	7,573,908	Flax and Hemp	321,617
Coal	7,063,553	Fruits	299,117
Butter and Cheese	6,099,570	Lard	130,672
Meats	3,780,360	Tallow	34,946
Rye, Peas, &c	3,434,770	Tar, Pitch, and Asphaltum	34,938
Vegetables	3,399,403	Tobacco	19,991
Ashes	3,209,296	Other minor articles	27,792

On all the above commodities custom-duties (ranging from 10 to 50 per cent.) are imposed; but the following commodities are admitted now, as then, free of duty:

Fish	$20,910,052	Poultry	$459,375
Firewood	2,408,710	Gypsum	297,968
Hides and Skins	2,063,349	Bark	193,943
Furs	1,488,569	Horns	28,643
Eggs	1,112,559	Dye-stuffs	7,209
Rags for paper pulp	643,644		

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

From the Detroit Free Press, 19th May.

The renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty between this country and the Dominion of Canada, as has been proposed to the President by the British Government, would affect the interests of the whole country, but more particularly those of the States bordering on the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes; and of all American cities none would be more immediately interested than Detroit. The magnitude of the trade between the two countries is shown by the report of the Bureau of Statistics for 1873, from which we learn that our total commerce with Canada for the year ended June 30, 1873, aggregated in round numbers the sum of $82,385,000, of which the exports from Canada amounted to $43,810,000, and the imports to $38,575,000, which is about equal to the combined trade with this country of Scotland, Ireland, British West Indies, Australasia, and Hong Kong.

The Treaty which it is proposed to renew is that of 1854, which was terminated by the United States in 1866. By the terms of that Treaty a large list of articles, embracing the chief articles of commerce, were admitted into each country respectively free of duty. The most important of these articles were breadstuffs of all kinds, animals of all kinds, fruits, fish, products of the dairy, ores, coal, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, and wool. The effect of the abrogation of the Treaty was to cut down the trade between the two countries nearly $30,000,000 in a single year. In the years 1865–'66 the total trade was over $81,000,000, or $30,000,000 more than that of the succeeding year—a loss of nearly thirty-five per cent., and nearly $2,000,000 more than the trade of last year. Under the Treaty our trade with Canada amounted to over fifty two per cent. of their entire trade, while under our changed policy it has fallen to less than thirty-five per cent. It is reasonable to infer that a renewal of the Treaty would add the thirty-five per cent. which was lost by its abrogation, and our total trade would then amount to over $110,000,000 yearly.

The benefits that would accrue to both peoples from a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, or the adoption of one substantially similar, cannot be measured in dollars and cents alone. The removal of the restrictions which are now imposed upon the commercial relations between Canada and the United States would not only bring about a more neighborly and friendly feeling than now exists, but would do much toward increasing the sentiment in both countries in favor of reciprocity with all nations.

RECIPROCITY.

From the Boston Post.

It has been for some time no secret that propositions have been made by the British and Canadian authorities to our Government for the negotiation of a new Commercial Treaty with Canada, somewhat on the basis of the old Reciprocity Treaty, and that the whole subject is now under consideration at Washington. By the Treaty of Washington it was agreed that the Dominion of Canada should relinquish to the United States for a period of years the long disputed privilege of the "shore fisheries," and that in consideration of such concession the United States should pay to Canada a certain money equivalent, which should be settled by arbitration. In accordance with this arrangement the British Government appointed as its agent its Solicitor of the Admiralty, and this gentleman has been since last October in Washington, endeavoring to bring the business to a conclusion. As the matter was found on investigation to be environed with difficulties, not the least of which was the prospective disbursement of some millions by our depleted Treasury, it was proposed by Canada that the fishery question and the payment of any indemnity by the United States be merged in a Reciprocal Commercial Treaty between the United States and the Provinces. The proposition having been favorably responded to by the authorities at Washington, Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, was appointed by Great Britain a Special Minister, to act in connection with Sir Edward Thornton, the Resident Minister, and conduct the Treaty negotiations. As to exactly what it is proposed to include in the new negotiations, whether more or less than was embraced by the old Reciprocity Treaty, has not been made public.

It is, of course, as yet impossible to enter into any discussion of details; but we are nevertheless free to say in the outset that we think the abrogation of the Treaty in 1866 was a mistake; that it damaged New England interests as a whole, and that some commercial arrangements between this country and the Provinces, in the nature of a Reciprocity Treaty, can be now entered into which would be a very great improvement on the existing state of affairs, and prove mutually advantageous to both parties. Pending, furthermore, a detailed explanation of the proposed Treaty, it is desirable that the public should be reminded of the following facts, the importance of which, viewed from a commercial standpoint, cannot be well overestimated:

First. That the negotiation of the original Treaty was immediately followed by a very large increase of reciprocal trade, the aggregate exports of the United States *to* and imports *from* the British North American Provinces having risen the first year after the treaty took effect from $20,691,360 in 1852–'53 to $33,-491,420 in 1853–'54. The next year, 1854–'55, the aggregate was $43,000,000; in 1858–'59, $48,000,000; in 1861–'62, $55,-000,000; and in 1865–'66, the last year, $84,070,000.

Second. With the exception of the last three years of the Treaty, (the years when business and prices in the United States were greatly disturbed by the war,) the trade exhibited a large annual balance in favor of the United States, amounting in the ten years, from 1853–'54 to 1862–'63, to the large sum of $62,-013,545. In respect to the results of the exchanges between the two countries for the three years from 1863–'64 to 1865–'66, inclusive, there is a discrepancy in figures between the returns made respectively to the authorities of Washington and of the Provinces, the aggregate of our figures showing a balance adverse to us for these years, while the aggregate of the Canadian returns show that the balance continued uninterruptedly in our favor. As there was at that time, however, a most lax system in the Treasury Department at Washington for gathering and preserving statistics, and as prices in the United States, by reason of gold fluctuations, were most unstable, the probabilities are more strongly in favor of the accuracy of the Canadian reports than those of our own. But at any rate, all agreed that the trade between the two countries, at the time the Treaty terminated, had attained an unprecedented magnitude, and was rapidly increasing.

Third and most significant of all is the circumstance that since

"While the foreign trade of Canada has greatly increased since 1866, the proportion of it done with the United States, which under the Treaty gradually rose to over fifty-two per cent. of their entire trade, has since rapidly fallen away in consequence of our changed policy, until it is not now *thirty-five* per cent. of their trade; while from the moment of the repeal the balance of trade went against the United States, and the aggregate of this balance, in the seven years that have elapsed since the Treaty was repealed, has been $51,870,000."

Chicago is mainly interested in the lumber feature of Canadian traffic. There is no danger that our farmers would be undersold in the market by the farmers of the New Dominion. It seems that during the thirteen years the Treaty was in operation we purchased from the Provinces lumber to the aggregate value of $39,000,000, or an average of $3,000,000 per annum, but in the seven years that have elapsed since the repeal we have purchased nearly $57,000,000 worth of lumber, or an annual average of over $8,000,000.

The subject should be considered in all its bearings, and be decided on sound business principles, without regard to any sentimental or theoretic considerations. Whatever would be for the advantage of the country should be done, neither more nor less.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION AND RECIPROCITY IN TRADE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 19.

Among the depressing signs of the times, which overcloud to so great an extent the fair face of the country's prosperity, is to be reckoned the long depression of trade and manufactures which pervades so large a portion of the country. The merchants, both in the wholesale and retail departments of commerce, complain of dull times. The manufacturers, especially those connected with the iron and railway interests, have not been in so unprosperous a state since the days before the war. The coal interest is depressed, and the mines, it is complained, cannot be worked at a profit. Money is scarce and interest high, except at the business centres of the country, where it gathers in enormous and unhealthy surplus, to be hoarded in the safes of financial institutions or loaned for use in unworthy speculations. Even capitalists complain very generally of the hard times and of the difficulty of making profitable investments which do not carry with them the risk of losing both principal and interest.

If anybody were seriously to propose to isolate us from intercourse with other Nations, by building up a Chinese wall around the coast line of the United States, through which nothing should pass without paying heavy tribute, the projector would probably be deemed a fit candidate for a lunatic asylum. Yet this is almost precisely the effect of our present system of National taxation. By dint of the enormous tariff steadily levied upon the people, not only on manufactured articles, but upon many of the raw materials which enter into our own domestic products, we have so raised the cost of nearly all American commodities that not only foreign markets but our own neighboring markets are almost closed to our manufactures. The South American Republics, Mexico, the West India Islands, and the British Possessions in Canada and the adjacent islands were all formerly large consumers of the products of American industry.

We no longer ship cotton goods to Mexico and Brazil, woolen goods to Canada and Nova Scotia, or manufactures of iron and steel to the various countries of North and South America. The vast variety of smaller manufactures also, which our neighbors used to buy of us in such quantities, they now import from Great Britain, from Paris, or from Germany. Reversing the popular proverb, neighboring merchants not only go farther, but fare better by declining to deal with the United States.

Perhaps the largest customer which the United States and her manufacturers have had in former years was the neighboring Dominion of Canada. The long extent of boundary line between us and the British possessions, and the facilities for commerce between each, render reciprocal trade, to the largest extent possible, a natural and obvious course between the two countries. Yet what do we now find? By the last official report of the trade and navigation of Canada it appears that of the aggregate importations into the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, during the last fiscal year, *sixty per cent.* were with Great Britain, and only *thirty-three per cent.* from the United States. These figures ought to be reversed if the natural laws of trade were permitted to operate. But by the unwise repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada, in 1866, we have thrown great obstacles in the path of this natural commerce which can never be overcome unless the present heavy duties are relaxed.

This Treaty of Reciprocity, entered into in the year 1854, admitted the free transit of several most important articles from the United States into Canada, and from Canada into the United States. This judicious measure led to a vast extension of the trade between the United States and British North America, and it was a signal advantage to both. Under it some of the most important articles of American produce went free into the British Possessions. Among them were grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton, wool, fruits, hides, marble, butter, cheese, lard and oil, rice, tobacco, and ores or metals of all kinds. *Per contra*, we admitted from Canada free of duty, fish of all kinds, furs and skins, coal, timber and lumber of all kinds. Under the operation of this reciprocity system, our trade with Canada grew from an average of seven millions of dollars per annum exported to that country from 1851 to 1854, to an average of twenty millions of dollars United States exports to Canada from 1855 to 1860. The products we drew from British America were mostly raw material, and, therefore, essential to our commercial and industrial prosperity. The Nation which has the most products to exchange (and that Nation is, in this case, our own) would, of course, be the largest gainer by reciprocity.

Among the duties now imposed by the Canadian tariff upon American products are the following—

Butter, 4 cents per pound.
Cheese, 3 cents per pound.
Lard and tallow, 1 cent per pound.
Meats, fresh, salted, or smoked, 1 cent per pound.
Coal oil, kerosene, and refined petroleum, 15 cents per gallon.
Crude petroleum, 6 cents per gallon.
Soap, 1 cent per pound.
Starch, 2 cents per pound.
Perfumery, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Sole and upper leather, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Fruit, hay, seeds, vegetables, plants, and shrubs, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Iron, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Playing cards, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

If a system of reciprocity were renewed all these goods would flow into Canada free of duty, and to an enormous extent. Our manufacturers and producers, and especially those of the West and Northwest, would be enriched, and the present commercial and agricultural stagnation, we might reasonably hope, would soon be to a great extent relieved. We trust that the propositions now before our Government for a renewal in some form of the Reciprocity Treaty, terminated in 1866, will have an issue so auspicious to American commerce.

H CANADA.

...ess, 19th May.

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portant articles. The main arguments for the abrogation of the Treaty were those of the ultra-protectionists, it being claimed that the importation of Canadian productions, especially lumber and grain, interfered with important home interests; but these reasons were powerfully reinforced by the bitter feeling which prevailed in the United States against Canada at that time on account of the active sympathy extended by the Canadians to the Southern rebellion. Had it not been for this feeling of hostility, the Treaty would probably have still remained in force.

Before the adoption of reciprocity, the exports were greatly in excess of the imports, and the immediate effect of the Treaty was to make the disparity in favor of the United States still greater. During the first ten years of the operation of the Treaty, the exports exceeded the imports $62,013,545, being equivalent to a cash balance in favor of the United States to that amount; but during the last three years of its operation, which embraced the closing years of the war, our imports exceeded our exports, owing to war prices, inflated currency, the non-production of the South, the absence in the field of nearly a million Northern producers, and the rush of Canadian commodities across the lines before our new duties went into effect.

Since the abrogation of the Treaty, the balance of trade has been heavily against us, the aggregate excess of exports over imports during the seven years since then being $51,870,000. The statistics of the Canadian trade show that their total foreign traffic has increased since the abrogation of the Treaty from $115,000,000, which was its average while the Treaty was in operation, to $240,156,203 in 1872-73; and that while under the Treaty the trade of the United States with Canada was fifty two per cent. of its total foreign traffic, it is now but thirty five per cent.

These figures, which unquestionably present in a strong light the average advantage resulting from reciprocity, are being published in detail by the Eastern press, and commented upon after a fashion that is certain to create a strong public sentiment in favor of the proposed new compact. The Chicago and other Northwestern papers are also commencing to scent cheaper transportation as a sure result of the revival of the Treaty, and they will prove its earnest advocates on this ground.

Add to all these considerations the facts that the Detroit Commercial Convention of 1865, the most thoroughly representative body in its character of any gathering of the kind which ever assembled upon this continent, unanimously requested that the expiring Treaty be promptly replaced by a revised instrument of like nature, and that the National Board of Trade has in its annual sessions for several years past adopted resolutions strongly urging a return to the policy of reciprocity, and it will be seen that the probabilities all point to a renewal of the old Treaty—perhaps in a somewhat modified form—and to a general endorsement of such action by public opinion.

This matter is one of no little interest for the people of this State, and it is important that the local interests affected should take prompt action, if they desire to be heard at all on the subject. *The Tribune* believes in the general principle of a Reciprocity Treaty, as tending to promote the interests of the whole people, especially if it is coupled with the improvement of the means of transportation between the West and the seaboard.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

From the Syracuse Daily Journal, May 1[illegible].

The proposition for a commercial Reciprocity Treaty with Canada occasions considerable discussion in business circles and on the part of the press. It has elicited a number of interesting facts respecting the operations of the former Treaty while it was in force from 1854 to 1866, in which year it was abrogated; and has also brought to light valuable statistics concerning the relative trade carried on since 1866 between the two countries. Under the former Treaty there was a free exchange of the following named products, (fifty-two in number,) those now on the free list being designated by an asterisk.

Animals of all kinds.	Trees.*
Butter.	Vegetables.
Cheese.	Ashes.
Eggs.*	Bark.*
Furs undressed.*	Firewood.*
Hides undressed.*	Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, or sawed, unmanufactured, in whole or in part.
Horns.*	Pitch.
Lard.	Tar.
Meats, fresh, smoked, and salted.	Timber of all kinds, round, hewed, or sawed, unmanufactured, in whole or in part.
Pelts.*	Turpentine.
Poultry.	Burr and grind-stone, hewn, wrought, or unwrought.
Skins undressed.*	Coal.
Tails undressed.*	Gypsum, ground or unground.
Tallow.	Marble in its crude state.
Wool.	Ores of all kinds of metals.
Breadstuffs of all kinds.	Slate.
Broom corn.	Stone in its crude, unwrought state.
Cotton wool.*	Fish of all kinds.*
Flax, unmanufactured.	Fish, products of, and of all other creatures living in the water.
Flour of all kinds.	Fish oil.
Fruits, dried and undried.	Dye stuffs.*
Hemp, unmanufactured.	Manures.
Grain of all kinds.	Rags.*
Plants.*	
Rice.	
Seeds.*	
Shrubs.*	
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	
Tow, unmanufactured.	

The following table shows the amount of trade between the United States and Canada, from January 1st, 1820, to January 1st, 1873, a period of fifty-three years.

	Imports from British North America.	*Exports to British North America.*	*Total.*
1820-1825	$2,815,741	$10,079,604	$12,895,345
1826-1830	2,774,583	13,585,499	16,360,082
1831-1835	6,871,729	19,721,471	26,593,200
1836-1840	10,505,311	18,227,198	28,732,509
1841-1845	8,073,664	28,311,423	36,415,087
1846-1850	16,399,453	41,418,933	67,818,386
1850-1	6,693,122	12,014,923	18,708,045
1851-2	6,110,299	10,509,016	16,619,315
1852-3	7,550,718	13,140,642	20,691,361
RECIPROCITY.			
1853-4	$8,927,560	$24,566,860	$33,494,420
1854-5	15,136,734	27,806,020	42,942,754
1855-6	21,310,421	29,029,349	50,339,770
1856-7	22,124,295	24,262,482	46,386,777
1857-8	15,806,519	23,651,727	39,458,246
1858-9	19,727,551	28,154,174	47,881,725
1859-60	23,851,381	22,706,328	46,557,709
1860-1	23,062,933	22,745,613	45,808,546
1861-2	19,299,995	21,079,115	40,379,110
1862-3	24,021,264	31,281,030	55,302,294
1863-4	38,922,015	29,987,147	67,908,162
1864-5	38,820,969	32,553,847	71,374,816
1865-6	54,714,383	29,356,572	84,070,955
EXPIRATION OF TREATY.			
1866-67	$33,604,178	$24,323,169	$57,927,347
1867-8	30,362,221	26,262,272	56,624,493
1868-9	32,090,314	24,197,232	56,287,546
1869-70	41,089,801	26,849,324	67,939,125
1870-1	37,424,351	34,502,726	71,927,077
1871-2	40,961,432	32,759,080	73,720,512
1872-3	43,809,070	38,572,556	82,381,626

The foregoing table tells a significant story of the trade be-

nearly eighty per cent. That is to say, it rose when there was no Treaty from $139,595,615, in 1868, to $235,301,203, in 1873. This was remarkable progress. Our people, looking with pride upon their own national greatness and power, have been too apt to regard their colonial neighbors as slow, unenterprising, and of little account comparatively. Yet four millions of people, a tenth of the population of the United States, have an import and export trade of $235,301,203. The aggregate of our export and import trade for the year ending June 30, 1873, was, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury last December, $1,164,508,431. Including the export of specie, ($63,127,637,) the total is $1,227,636,068. If our import and export trade were in proportion to that of the Dominion and Newfoundland, taking the population as a basis of reckoning, it would amount to $2,353,012,030, or nearly a hundred per cent. more than it is. It is evident we have no reason to think little of the actual and rapidly developing trade of our colonial neighbors.

Just before the Treaty of Reciprocity expired, in 1866, the United States had 52½ per cent. of the foreign commerce of Canada. In 1873 the percentage was 35. The decline the first year (1867) was 12 per cent. Notwithstanding the vast increase of the exports and imports of the Provinces, our share of the trade has never been as large as when it reached the highest point under the Treaty. In fact, it was nearly $2,000,000 less in 1873 than in 1866, though the aggregate foreign trade of the Provinces had risen from $139,595,615, in 1868, to $235,301,203 in 1873. Had our trade increased relatively with the Provinces, as theirs increased, we should have now a traffic amounting to $150,000,000 at least, instead of $82,000,000. What is the cause of this loss? Did it arise from the expiration of the old Reciprocity Treaty, the want of a new one, or from other causes? Here is an important question for the consideration of the Government and people of the United States and for Mr. Fish to ponder over, now that negotiations for another Treaty are pending.

Our exports were greater to the North American Provinces than to any other country in the world except to Great Britain. Even now Germany only takes the next place to Great Britain, and precedence of the Dominion. In 1873 the exports from the United States to Germany amounted to $65,721,121; to Canada, $65,356,740; to France and her possessions, $33,083,266; to Spain and her possessions, $29,257,121; and to all other countries together, except Great Britain, $100,234,468. Then, while our imports from almost all other countries are much greater than the exports to them, the balance of trade being consequently against us, our exports to the Provinces amount to far more than the imports from them. There is a difference in the statistics of the Provinces and the United States as to the balance of trade during the twelve years the Reciprocity Treaty was in operation, but both show a balance in favor of this country. The difference arises, perhaps, from the former reckoning values in gold and the latter in currency. According to the United States returns, the gross balance was $20,451,216, while the returns of the Provinces make it $95,796,989. During the first ten years of the Treaty the balance in favor of the United States was $62,015,545.

Looking at these facts, it is clear that in the broad field of our commercial intercourse with the world the trade with the North American Provinces is more valuable to us than that of any other country with the exception of England. Nor have our statesmen failed to see that. The most enlightened and far-seeing, and those who have not been blinded or influenced by mere local interests, have advocated a free continental system of trade, or a Zollverein, similar to that of the German Commercial Union. The members of Congress from New York have generally taken broad and liberal views on this subject, and naturally so, for there is no State more deeply interested than this. * * * * The report of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, in 1862, on the concurrent resolution of the Legislature of New York, says: "The Committee of Commerce believe, "with the Legislature of the State of New York, that free com- "mercial intercourse between the United States and the British "North American Provinces and Possessions, developing the "natural, geographical, and other advantages of each for the good "of all, is conducive to the present interests of each, and is the "proper basis of our intercourse for all time to come."

Taking it for granted that our people generally admit reciprocity, between two countries situated as the United States and the Provinces are, to be desirable, there should be but little difficulty in agreeing upon the conditions of a Treaty, if the British government and the Dominion are prepared to act justly and with fairness. The exceptional circumstances which led in a measure to the termination of the Treaty of 1854, such as the hostile feeling which grew out of the conduct of Canada during our civil war and the necessity of our Government to raise a large revenue from all available sources, have become modified in the course of time. * * * * Times have greatly changed, and the British Plenipotentiaries may be disposed to make a Treaty for real reciprocity, a comprehensive Treaty that will be something like a Zollverein, and the principle of which cannot be perverted by selfish or hostile legislation. The appointment of the Hon. George Brown, a colonist, as Joint Plenipotentiary with Sir Edward Thornton to make a Treaty, seems to indicate broad and liberal views on the part of the British Government; for not only has Mr. Brown liberal ideas regarding the commercial relations between the United States and the Dominion, but he is, we believe, the second colonist ever appointed to such a high position. The nearer commercial intercourse between this country and the British American Colonies can be brought to that which exists between the States of the Union the better. The colonies are scarcely more separated from the United States in a geographical point of view than the several States are from one another. If a Treaty is to be made, it ought to be comprehensive, including freedom and equality in the fisheries, and a settlement of all outstanding claims with regard to them, as well as the most free commercial intercourse possible. Above all, nothing should be left liable to evasion or dispute hereafter.

THE CANADIAN TREATY.

From the Portland (Maine) Press.

The rumors concerning the negotiations between our own and the Dominion Government, looking to the establishment of a Commercial Treaty, are of especial interest to this community. Our relations with Canada are of so intimate a nature, and the advantages of a free interchange of commodities with that nation are so great to us, that our people should spare no pains to encourage such an arrangement as is contemplated. Under the former Reciprocity Treaty, Portland did much of the business between the Upper and Lower Provinces, and reaped substantial advantages from the commerce.

The general theory of our tariff system contemplates the collection of the revenue mainly from luxuries and superfluities. Thus we impose heavy duties upon wines, liquors, cigars, silks, precious stones, and other articles of a similar character, while upon sugar, molasses, rice, tea, and coffee, the tariff is little or nothing. The burden of government is thus made to fall upon

"terms as to the citizens of the country where the means of "transportation are situated."

In reference to the above, the Hon. Richard Hawley, of Detroit, appeared at the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade as one of the delegates from the United States National Board of Trade, and in the course of a very able speech in favor of extended commerce between the countries, used the following language:

"The resolution which was adopted with such unanimity at New York, calls upon the Executive Council of the National Board, to present this matter to the attention of the Government at Washington. In a letter received from Mr. Fraley, after stating his earnest sympathy with this movement, and his full appreciation of the advantages to be derived by both countries from an enlarged Treaty, he remarks that he had called the attention of the President and the Secretary of State to this question, and he concludes by stating, 'I hope something may be done, by 'opening negotiations with Great Britain for a new Treaty of Reciprocity.' I honestly accord with the president of the National Board in the opinion, that in due time this desired Treaty will become an accomplished fact. The local Boards, so far as we are aware, who sent delegates to the National Board, have expressed, through their representatives, their sympathy with this movement, which has received such unanimous support from New York State. So far as we have heard, the expression of opinion has been in every instance of a favorable character. In regard to our own Board, (Detroit,) the delegates to the National Board made a report at their meeting, in which they called very favorable attention to it. Their report was accepted and adopted without opposition. I have much pleasure in calling your attention to the report of the delegates from the Providence Board of Trade. They say: 'The delegates, with great satisfaction, call your attention to the resolution 'unanimously passed, urging upon the Government of the United States 'the importance of establishing relations for Reciprocity in trade, and 'increased facilities for river and canal navigation with the Dominion 'of Canada.' * * * New Haven, Boston, and Providence, on the part of New England, were unanimous, as were also the Boards from the Western and Middle States, including the great city of Philadelphia. I notice that the Providence Board states that the resolution had been passed unanimously by the National Board in New York. I believe that that was entirely the case."

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IMPORTATIONS FROM CANADA,

Under the Reciprocity Treaty, from 1854 to 1866.

To a right understanding of the merits of the proposed new Treaty of Commerce with the British North American Provinces, the traffic between them and the United States must be kept in view. To this end we have had compiled from the official returns of the United States the following statement, showing the aggregate amount in dollars of each article imported free of duty into the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, from 1st January, 1855, to 30th June, 1866.

Lumber	$79,130,015	Ores	$2,567,660
Flour	36,132,319	Pelts	1,450,262
Wheat	35,660,980	Seeds, Trees, and Plants	942,342
Animals	28,856,178	Burr-stones	545,386
Oats	20,080,079	Slate and Stone	482,776
Barley	14,598,280	Oatmeal	330,982
Wool	7,573,908	Flax and Hemp	321,017
Coal	7,083,553	Fruits	290,117
Butter and Cheese	6,099,570	Lard	136,072
Meats	3,790,360	Tallow	31,046
Rye, Peas, &c	3,434,770	Tar, Pitch, and Asphaltum	34,038
Vegetables	3,190,403	Tobacco	19,091
Ashes	3,200,206	Other minor articles	27,702

On all the above commodities custom duties (ranging from 10 to 50 per cent.) are imposed, but the following commodities are admitted now, as then, free of duty.

Fish	$20,910,052	Poultry	$450,375
Firewood	2,408,710	Gypsum	297,968
Hides and Skins	2,083,349	Bark	193,943
Furs	1,488,560	Horns	28,643
Eggs	1,112,550	Dye-stuffs	7,290
Rags for paper pulp	643,044		

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OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

From the Boston Journal, May 20.

The negotiation of a new Reciprocity Treaty with Canada has brought out many statistics respecting the present condition the growth of our trade with these Northern brethren of ours, who have never left the imperial homestead. The accurate figures run back fifty-three years, to 1821. The facts of these two extremes of the period are given as follows.

Imports from Canada of 1821	$499,417
Exports to Canada of 1821	2,011,959
Imports from Canada of 1873	43,880,70
Exports to Canada of 1873	38,572,556

The total movement of the fifty three years has been

Imports from Canada	$ 528,281,813
Exports to Canada	20,863,442

It should be observed, however, that of these exports of the United States to Canada, $117,565,159 have been of foreign articles. With some exceptional years, our exports to Canada have exceeded our imports. This was reversed during the war of the rebellion, when we made a desperate call for supplies from every quarter. Still, the excess was not agreeable to many of our people, and, together with the odium of some Canadian expressions of opinion respecting the war, it contributed to the abrogation of the first Reciprocity Treaty, which continued in operation from 1854 to 1866. The course of trade during the seven years since the Treaty was annulled has been the same.

All that we can ask is, that the new Treaty shall be mutually beneficial. We have no ground of envy against our Canadian neighbors, and no wish to profit to their disadvantage. They have nothing of what is called the "pauper labor" of many European countries, but a population of intelligent, self sustaining householders, like our own, so that we have no reason to lay heavy tariffs upon their products in order to protect ours. Their raw materials and chief productions are just different enough from those raised on this side of the line, or are in such variation of abundance as to make a true reciprocity the best rule for both sides; while the thousands of miles of boundary, consisting for the most part of a mere imaginary line, makes it impossible to prevent the smuggling which inevitably follows in the wake of high duties. Whether the proposed Treaty fulfills all the requirements of the case we do not know, but it is manifestly in the right direction, and the leading statesmen on both sides of the line should not rest till its provisions are brought up to the standard of common interests. Politically, our people have no designs on Canada; they are completely content that she should work out her destiny in her own way. They only desire to live and let live with her in neighborly good feeling and intercourse, letting bygones be bygones, if there is anything in the past to interfere with the prospects of complete amity in the future.

for the negotiation of a new Commercial Treaty with Canada, somewhat on the basis of the old Reciprocity Treaty, and that Canada which object is now under consideration at Washington. By the Treaty of Washington it was agreed that the Dominion of Canada should relinquish to the United States for a period of years the long disputed privilege of the "shore fisheries," and that in consideration of such concession the United States should pay to Canada a certain money equivalent, which should be settled by arbitration. In accordance with this arrangement the British Government appointed as its agent its Solicitor of the Admiralty, and the gentleman has been since last October in Washington endeavoring to bring the business to a conclusion. As the matter was found on investigation to be environed with difficulties, not the least of which was the prospective disbursement of some millions by our depleted Treasury, it was proposed by Canada that the fishery question and the payment of any indemnity by the United States be merged in a Reciprocal Commercial Treaty between the United States and the Provinces. The proposition having been favorably responded to by the authorities at Washington, Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, was appointed by Great Britain a Special Minister to act in connection with Sir Edward Thornton, the Resident Minister, and conduct the Treaty negotiations. As to exactly what it is proposed to include in the new negotiations, whether more or less than was embraced by the old Reciprocity Treaty, has not been made public.

It is, of course, as yet impossible to enter into any discussion of details, but we are nevertheless free to say in the outset that we think the abrogation of the Treaty in 1866 was a mistake, that it damaged New England interests as a whole, and that some commercial arrangements between this country and the Provinces, in the nature of a Reciprocity Treaty, can be now entered into which would be a very great improvement on the existing state of affairs, and prove mutually advantageous to both parties. Pending, furthermore, a detailed explanation of the proposed Treaty, it is desirable that the public should be reminded of the following facts, the importance of which, viewed from a commercial standpoint, cannot be well overestimated.

First. That the negotiation of the original Treaty was immediately followed by a very large increase of reciprocal trade, the aggregate exports of the United States *to* and imports *from* the British North American Provinces having risen the first year after the treaty took effect from $20,691,300 in 1852-'53 to $33,191,120 in 1853-'54. The next year, 1854-'55, the aggregate was $43,000,000, in 1858-'59, $48,000,000, in 1861-'62, $55,000,000, and in 1865-'66, the last year, $84,070,000.

Second. With the exception of the last three years of the Treaty, (the years when business and prices in the United States were greatly disturbed by the war,) the trade exhibited a large annual balance in favor of the United States, amounting in the ten years, from 1853-'54 to 1862-'63, to the large sum of $62,013,515. In respect to the results of the exchanges between the two countries for the three years from 1863-'64 to 1865-'66, inclusive, there is a discrepancy in figures between the returns made respectively to the authorities of Washington and of the Provinces, the aggregate of our figures showing a balance adverse to us for these years, while the aggregate of the Canadian returns show that the balance continued uninterruptedly in our favor. As there was at that time, however, a most lax system in the Treasury Department at Washington for gathering and preserving statistics, and as prices in the United States, by reason of gold fluctuations, were most unstable, the probabilities are more strongly in favor of the accuracy of the Canadian reports than those of our own. But at any rate, all agreed that the trade between the two countries, at the time the Treaty terminated, had attained an unprecedented magnitude, and was rapidly increasing.

Third and most significant of all is the circumstance that since the abrogation of the Treaty by the United States, in 1866, the exchanges between the two countries have greatly diminished, so that at the present time, after the lapse of nearly eight years, during which period both the United States and the Canadas have largely increased in wealth and population, the aggregate reciprocal trade is actually less per annum than it was at the time when the Treaty was terminated. Thus, as already stated, the total value of the exports and imports of the United States, to and from the British North American Provinces, in 1865-'66, the last year of the Treaty, was $84,070,000. The next year, 1866-'67, it was but $57,927,000. In 1868-'69 it further declined to $56,287,000. In 1871-'72 it increased to $73,000,000; and for 1872-'73 it was $82,381,626, or nearly two millions less than in 1865-'66. In the whole history of modern commerce a more striking illustration of the effects of restriction on National growth and development cannot be found than is embodied in these few statistics, while at the same time they, with equal impressiveness, point the remedy. In 1864-'65 we sold the inhabitants of the British North American Provinces goods, wares, and merchandise to the amount of $32,553,000; in 1871-'72 our aggregate sales to the same people were $32,759,089. Had commerce and trade been left free, or with few restrictions, who can doubt that instead of a paltry $200,000 our annual sales would have shown in the same time an increase of from twelve to fifteen millions, and how many additional looms, furnaces, hammers, vessels, and printing presses would this additional sum have put into operation in New England alone? We say, then, let us in some shape renew the Treaty, and that right speedily.

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SHALL WE RECIPROCATE?

From the Chicago Journal, May 20.

Negotiations are now in progress for a revival of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. It expired in 1866, and had been in effect thirteen years. The next year the New Dominion was formed. The British American Confederation includes Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Manitoba, Prince Edward's Island, and the entire possessions of England on the continent. The total population is something over 4,000,000. The imports of the country last year are were $128,961,281, the exports $101,191,922, making a total foreign trade of $240,156,203. Surely our commercial relations with such a neighbor are very important.

Statistics would indicate that the United States has more interest in a renewal of the Treaty than Canada has. The foreign trade of the Dominion is now more than twice what it was when the Treaty was abrogated. During the thirty years from 1850 to 1863 the United States bought of British North America $67,791,126, and sold them $167,286,709, leaving a cash balance in our favor of almost $100,000,000. During the ten years from 1853 to 1863 the balance of trade in our favor was $62,013,545, making for the forty-three years a balance against the Provinces of over $160,000,000. The following summarized statement still further illustrates the subject.

almost closed to our manufactures. The South American Republics, Mexico, the West India Islands, and the British Possessions in Canada and the adjacent islands were all formerly large consumers of the products of American industry.

We no longer ship cotton goods to Mexico and Brazil, woolen goods to Canada and Nova Scotia or manufactures of iron and steel to the various countries of North and South America. The vast variety of smaller manufactures also, which our neighbors used to buy of us in such quantities, they now import from Great Britain, from Paris, or from Germany. Reversing the popular proverb, neighboring merchants not only go farther, but fare better by declining to deal with the United States.

Perhaps the largest customer which the United States and her manufacturers have had in former years was the neighboring Dominion of Canada. The long extent of boundary line between us and the British possessions, and the facilities for commerce between each, render reciprocal trade, to the largest extent possible, a natural and obvious course between the two countries. Yet what do we now find? By the last official report of the trade and navigation of Canada it appears that of the aggregate importations into the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, during the last fiscal year, *sixty per cent.* were with Great Britain, and only *thirty three per cent.* from the United States. These figures ought to be reversed if the natural laws of trade were permitted to operate. But by the unwise repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada, in 1866, we have thrown great obstacles in the path of this natural commerce which can never be overcome unless the present heavy duties are relaxed.

This Treaty of Reciprocity, entered into in the year 1854, admitted the free transit of several most important articles from the United States into Canada, and from Canada into the United States. This judicious measure led to a vast extension of the trade between the United States and British North America, and it was a signal advantage to both. Under it some of the most important articles of American produce went free into the British Possessions. Among them were grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, fresh, smoked, and salted meats, cotton, wool, fruits, hides, marble, butter, cheese, lard and oil, rice, tobacco, and ores or metals of all kinds. *Per contra*, we admitted from Canada free of duty, fish of all kinds, furs and skins, coal, timber and lumber of all kinds. Under the operation of this reciprocity system, our trade with Canada grew from an average of seven millions of dollars per annum exported to that country from 1851 to 1854, to an average of twenty millions of dollars United States exports to Canada from 1855 to 1860. The products we drew from British America were mostly raw material and, therefore, essential to our commercial and industrial prosperity. The Nation which has the most products to exchange (and that Nation is, in this case, our own) would, of course, be the largest gainer by reciprocity.

Among the duties now imposed by the Canadian tariff upon American products are the following—

Butter, 4 cents per pound.
Cheese, 3 cents per pound.
Lard and tallow, 1 cent per pound.
Meats, fresh, salted, or smoked, 1 cent per pound.
Coal oil, kerosene, and refined petroleum, 15 cents per gallon.
Crude petroleum, 6 cents per gallon.
Soap, 1 cent per pound.
Starch, 2 cents per pound.
Perfumery, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Sole and upper leather, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Fruit, hay, seeds, vegetables, plants, and shrubs 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Iron, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Playing cards, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

If a system of reciprocity were renewed all these goods would flow into Canada free of duty, and to an enormous extent. Our manufacturers and producers, and especially those of the West and Northwest, would be enriched, and the present commercial and agricultural stagnation, we might reasonably hope, would soon be to a great extent relieved. We trust that the propositions now before our Government for a renewal in some form of the Reciprocity Treaty, terminated in 1866, will have an issue so auspicious to American commerce.

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ANOTHER RECIPROCITY TREATY PROBABLE.

From the Detroit Daily Tribune.

The announcement that negotiations have been proceeding at Washington for some time between Mr. Fish and Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and Mr. George Brown, the Canadian statesman and journalist, representing the Dominion of Canada, concerning the re-establishment of a Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Dominion, has excited general public interest. The subject now comes up in connection with the twenty-second article of the Treaty of Washington, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to determine the amount of money compensation to be paid by the United States for the privilege of fishing in the Atlantic fisheries belonging to the Dominion. While the appointment of the Commissioners was under consideration it was suggested by Great Britain and Canada that they would waive this claim, provided that the waiver might be made part of a general plan for a Treaty of Reciprocity between the United States and Canada. It is to this object that the recent negotiations have been directed, and it is stated that first drafts of a Treaty have been prepared and exchanged covering the following points:

"First. The waiver of the money compensation by the United States for the fisheries under the Washington Treaty.

"Second. That the Canadian canals, from Lake Erie to Montreal, shall be enlarged within three years, at the cost of Canada, so as to admit the passage of vessels 260 feet in length and forty-five in breadth, and with a depth equal to the capacity of the lake harbors.

"Third. That during the continuance of the Treaty all the Canadian canals, and the Erie, Whitehall, Sault Ste. Marie and Lake St. Clair canals shall be open to the vessels and boats of both countries on the same conditions and terms.

"Fourth. That the free navigation of Lake Michigan be put on the same terms as the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river.

"Fifth. That the navigation of the St. Clair Flats shall be maintained at the expense of both countries in proportion to their commerce thereon.

"Sixth. That the products of the farm, forest, mines, and water, and also animals, meats, and products of the dairy, be admitted into both countries duty free, as was provided in the Treaty of 1854. This list may possibly be extended so as to include agricultural implements, manufactures of iron and steel, and of wood, mineral oils, salt, and a few other articles. There may be other things which the contracting parties may consider proper and just to include in this Treaty, and which would be equally satisfactory."

It provided for the free exchange between the United States and Canada of the following articles, (we italicize those which are new on our free list.) Animals, butter, cheese, *eggs, furs undressed, hides undressed, horns*, lard, meats, *pelts, skins undressed*, tallow, wool, breadstuffs, broom corn, flax, flour, fruits, hemp unmanufactured, grain of all kinds, *plants*, rice, *seeds, shrubs*, tobacco unmanufactured, tow unmanufactured, *trees*, vegetables, *bark, firewood*, lumber and timber of all kinds, pitch and tar, burr and grind stones, coal, gypsum, unwrought stone and marble, ores of all kinds, *fish of all kinds, dyestuffs*, and a few unim

RECIPROCI

From the

The proposition for a ... ada occasions considerab... the part of the pr... ... facts respecting the oper... in force from 1854 to 18... has also brought to light... tive trade carried on ... Under the former Treaty... ing named products (fift... free list being designat...

Animals of all kinds
Butter
Cheese
Eggs.*
Furs undressed.*
Hides undressed.*
Horns.*
Lard
Meats, fresh smoked ...
Pelts.*
Poultry.
Skins undressed
Tallow undressed.*
Tobacco
Wool
Breadstuffs of all kind
Broom corn.
Cotton wool.*
Flax, unmanufactured
Flour of all kinds
Fruits, dried and undried
Hemp, unmanufactured
Grain of all kind
Plants.*
Rice
Seeds.*
Shrubs.*
Tobacco, unmanufactured
Tow, unmanufactured

The following table ... United States and Cana... 1st, 1873, a period of fift...

1820-1825
1826-1830
1831-1835
1836-1840
1841-1845
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1850-1
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1855-6
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1857-8
1858-9
1859-60
1860-1
1861-2
1862-3
1863-4
1864-5
1865-6

1866-67
1867-8
1868-9
1869-70
1870-1
1871-2
1872-3

The foregoing table ... tween the two countri... United States. There ... United States during ... the table that is pre... the continuance of the ... gregated $161,425,828 ... under the Treaty—fro... more than fifty-two pe... the other hand, since ... fallen to thirty-five ... These facts certainly ... when they say they ha... are willing to enter int... for the sake of conven...

The principal point... as follows: 1. The wa... United States for the s... vided by the Treaty of ... Canadian canals betwe... of the Dominion, so as ... dred and sixty feet lon... equal to the capacity ... tion upon the Canadia... in the transportation ... open to boats and ves... 4. That navigation u... river shall be put upo... of the St. Clair flats s... countries in proportio... products of the farm, ... and products of the d... duty free, the same as...

There is no likelih... matter.

THE RECIPR... FACT...

Fro...

As negotiations ar... with England for th... Provinces, now know... a brief review of the ... interesting. The ag... Newfoundland in 18... a third of this trade ... $82,381,626. In 1... and Newfoundland ... year after the term... country, and the ... tablished. From 1... vanced year after y...

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RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

From the [illegible] Daily Journal, May [illegible].

The proposition for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, with [illegible], has been received and discussed with [illegible] and [illegible] on the part of the press. It has elicited a number of interesting facts respecting the operation of the former Treaty, which was in force from 1854 to 1866, in which year it was abrogated, and has also brought to light valuable statistics concerning the relative trade carried on since 1866 between the two countries. Under the former Treaty there was a free exchange of the following named products, thirty-two in number, [illegible] now on the free list being designated by an asterisk:

Animals of all kinds	Fruits*
Butter	Vegetables
Cheese	[illegible]
Eggs*	Bark*
Furs undressed*	Flax
Hides undressed*	Lumber [illegible]
Horns*	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Meats, fresh, [illegible]	Pitch
Lumber*	Tar
Poultry	[illegible]
Skins undressed	[illegible]
Pelts undressed*	or in part
Tallow	Turpentine
Wool	[illegible]
Breadstuffs of all kinds	[illegible]
Broom corn	Coal
Cotton wool	Gypsum, ground or unground
Flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured	Marble in its crude state
Flour and meal	Ores of all kinds of metals
Fruits, dried and undried	Slate
Hemp, unmanufactured	Stone, unwrought [illegible]
Grain of all kinds	[illegible]
Plants*	Fish, products of, and of all other creatures living in the water
Rice	Fish oil
Seeds	[illegible]
Shrubs*	[illegible]
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Manure
Tow, unmanufactured	Rags*

The following table shows the amount of trade between the United States and Canada, from January 1st, 1820 to January 1st, 1873, a period of fifty-three years:

	Imports from British North America.	Exports to British North America.	Total.
1820-1825	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]
1826-1830	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1831-1835	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1836-1840	10,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	28,[illegible]
1841-1845	8,071,[illegible]	29,311,[illegible]	[illegible]
1846-1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850-1	6,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	18,708,[illegible]
1851-2	6,110,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
1852-3	7,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	20,[illegible]
RECIPROCITY.			
1853-4	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
1854-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855-6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1856-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1857-8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1858-9	[illegible]	28,[illegible]	47,[illegible]
1859-60	[illegible]	22,[illegible]	[illegible]
1860-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1861-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863-4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865-6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EXPIRATION OF TREATY.			
1866-67	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
1867-8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868-9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1869-70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1870-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	71,[illegible]
1871-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1872-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The foregoing table tells a significant story of the trade between the two countries, which was decidedly favorable to the United States. There was a large cash balance in favor of the United States during the first and second periods indicated in the table, that is previous to the Treaty of 1854, and during the continuance of that Treaty. This balance in our favor aggregated $161,125,828. But it should be remarked that whereas under the Treaty—from 1854 to 1866—the United States had more than fifty-two per cent. of the entire trade of Canada, on the other hand, since the Treaty was repealed, that trade has fallen to thirty-five per cent., a loss of seventeen per cent. These facts certainly look as though the Canadians are sincere when they say they have no special favors to ask, but that they are willing to enter into any reasonable reciprocal arrangement for the sake of convenience in trade.

The principal points of the proposed Treaty are said to be as follows: 1. The waiver of a money compensation from the United States for the shore fisheries of the St. Lawrence, as provided by the Treaty of Washington. 2. The enlargement of the Canadian canals between lake Erie and Montreal at the expense of the Dominion, so as to permit the passage of vessels two hundred and sixty feet long and forty five feet broad, and to a depth equal to the capacity of the lake harbors. 3. That the navigation upon the Canadian and United States canals, forming links in the transportation route between the East and West, shall be open to boats and vessels of both countries upon the same terms. 4. That navigation upon lake Michigan and the St. Lawrence river shall be put upon the same terms. 5. That the navigation of the St. Clair flats shall be maintained at the expense of both countries in proportion to their commerce thereon. 6. That the products of the farm, forest, mines, water and also animal meats and products of the dairy, shall be admitted into both countries duty free the same as under the Treaty of 1854.

There is no likelihood that Secretary Fish will blunder in this matter.

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION—SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

From the N. Y. Herald, May 2[illegible].

As negotiations are going on for another Treaty of Reciprocity with England for the trade between the British North American Provinces, now known as the Dominion, and the United States, a brief review of the amount and character of that trade will be interesting. The aggregate exports and imports of Canada and Newfoundland in 1873 amounted to $235,301,203. A little over a third of this trade was with the United States, the amount being $82,381,[illegible]. In 1867 the total exports and imports of Canada and Newfoundland reached in value $1[illegible]. This was the year after the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with this country, and the year in which the Canadian Dominion was established. From 1868 the trade of the Dominion steadily advanced year after year, and increased in the course of six years

[illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] interests [illegible] trade, or a Zollverein [illegible] Union. [illegible] taken broad and liberal [illegible] for the [illegible] State [illegible] deeply interested [illegible]. The report of the [illegible] Committee of the House of Representatives in 1862 [illegible] the Legislature of New York say: "[illegible] with the Legislature of the State of New York, that the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British North American Provinces [illegible] development [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] of all, [illegible] to the [illegible] of each and [illegible] proper basis [illegible]."

[illegible] the United States and the [illegible] the Dominion [illegible] the Reciprocal [illegible] Zollverein [illegible] George Brown [illegible] Edward Thornton [illegible] Mr. Brown [illegible] between the United States and the Dominion [illegible] British America [illegible] exist between the [illegible] are scarcely more separated from the United States [illegible] real point of view than the several States [illegible]. If a Treaty is to be made, it ought to be [illegible] freedom and reciprocity in the [illegible] standing [illegible] commercial [illegible] permanent.

THE CANADIAN TREATY.

From the Portland (Maine) Press.

The rumors concerning the negotiations between our Government and the Dominion [illegible] to the [illegible] Commercial Treaty, [illegible] interest to the community. Our relations with Canada [illegible] and the advantages of a free [illegible] are so great [illegible] the people [illegible] contemplated. Under the former Reciprocity Treaty [illegible] the business between the Upper and Lower Provinces [illegible] advantages from the commerce.

The general theory of our tariff [illegible] the collection of the revenue [illegible] luxuries. Thus we impose heavy duties upon wines, [illegible] silks, precious stones, and other articles [illegible], while upon sugar, molasses, tea [illegible] nothing. The burden of Government is [illegible] to fall upon the wealthy or those who indulge in luxuries, while the poor are comparatively exempt. In the matter of Canadian productions, however, the present system is entirely antagonistic to this theory. Here the taxes are imposed upon the necessities of life—corn, flour, salt, butter, lumber, etc. Our Provincial neighbors, having a vast area of new and fertile land, yet to be covered with lumber, were very ready to exchange their staple raw material for our manufactured articles. This trade was of great mutual advantage, but since the abrogation of the Treaty in 1866 they have been driven to seek other sources of supply by building manufactories themselves or by importing from Europe. They have been able to find substitutes for our commodities, while we are compelled to purchase theirs despite all obstructions. Thus the balance of trade was considerably in our favor under the Treaty, but now the average excess of imports over exports is more than $[illegible] annually. This showing is in itself conclusive in favor of the restoration of the Treaty, as the natural advantages which we have over Europe in competing for this trade would rapidly restore the old relations.

Under the Treaty, too, a great part of the foreign commerce of the Upper Provinces passed through our seaports. After the repeal they at once sought direct communication with Europe, expending $20,000,000 on the Intercolonial Railway, and much larger sums in the enlargement of canals, the improvement of the navigation of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, and the subsidizing of river and ocean steamship lines. By these means the foreign commerce of Canada, which fell $[illegible] the first year after the repeal of the Treaty, has been raised to an amount of $75,000,000 above the highest point reached under the Treaty. Yet so difficult and tedious is the navigation of the St. Lawrence for the part of the year [illegible] intended for shipment to South America [illegible] brought over the Grand Trunk Railway and shipped from Portland [illegible] than if shipped directly from Montreal or Quebec. There can be no doubt but that under the [illegible] of a reciprocity treaty a large portion of that commerce which now seeks Montreal as its port can be transferred to Portland, Boston and New York.

The opposition to Reciprocity comes chiefly from the lumbering interest, which objects to the admission of Canadian lumber in equal competition. Our citizens [illegible] present the curious spectacle of a nation legislating in every possible way to prevent the extinction of our lumber forests, and at the same time imposing a tariff on Canadian lumber, which is, in fact, a direct premium on the consumption of our own. The fact is, that we must have Canadian lumber on account of the actual lack in our own territory. In 1866, before the abrogation of the Treaty, we imported six and a half millions of dollars worth, and last year, despite the tariff, we imported over eleven millions of dollars worth. We are forced to forego a vast and lucrative trade to see a thriving foreign commerce diverted from us and to ignore a favorable source of supply of breadstuffs, all for the sake of "protecting" an interest [illegible] and decrease of supplies [illegible]. There seems to be an opportunity [illegible] the Treaty, and [illegible] is to be hoped that [illegible] especially if we can obtain, in addition to all other benefits, free access to the fisheries, for which, under the Treaty of Washington, we now pay tribute.

PROPOSED RENEWAL OF RECIPROCITY.

From the Buffalo Courier.

No doubt the unconditional abrogation of the old "Reciprocity" Treaty was a spiteful mistake. The termination of the stipulated period of its existence should have been utilized as an opportunity for a more liberal and mutually advantageous arrangement than it may now perhaps be possible to make. That an error was committed was, in fact, the opinion of a majority of the House of Representatives. The matter was very closely contested, but a few of those who might have been supposed to be most favorable to free commercial intercourse with Canada, including Representatives from Chicago and Oswego, followed the lead of Morrill, of Vermont, who, when hard driven, promised to aid in establishing more liberal relations by means of reciprocal legislation—a simply temporary arrangement, liable to be destroyed at any time, and which was in fact absolutely impracticable. When his end had been attained, and the time arrived for him to give his promised aid, he was of course found wanting, and the Treaty was abrogated without any regard to the recommendations that were reported by the Hon. Elijah Ward, of New York, from the Committee on Commerce, in favor of extending and amending its provisions; for which, moreover, the time was exceedingly favorable, as nearly half of the House of Representatives testified by their votes.

Morrill's arguments were, in the main, that the increase in the wealth of Canada was owing to her trade with the United States; that of course it is impossible for the two parties in a trade, and yet more in an enormous international series of exchanges, to profit; that the gain of Canada was therefore simply our loss, and that there was an enormous "balance of trade" against us with the Provinces. The first of these assertions is obviously absurd, since both parties profit by voluntary and long continued exchanges, or else they would cease to make them. The habitual loser will back out, and it "takes two to make a bargain." His statement that "the balance of trade" was against us was absolutely false, and he knew it. The doctrine that, by taxing foreign productions, we compelled foreigners to pay our taxes, was part of the dogma that a national debt was a national blessing; and these two disgraceful and expensive follies for a time were guiding stars in the policy of the party then, as now, dominant. It is not unlikely that a new Treaty may be made with as little statesmanship as the old one was abrogated.

The question of compensation for our admission to the maritime fisheries of the Dominion is nominally the occasion for the renewed discussion of reciprocity. We have repeatedly shown that the fishing privileges we gain are of very little moment to us as a nation, and would be more than repaid by a free admission of Canadian fish to our markets. The Canadians themselves seem to shrink from putting a pecuniary estimation on them, but cunningly give them a fictitious, foggy, and vague but vast importance by offering to waive a right to money provided something of more value is accorded to them.

Simultaneously with this discussion of the fisheries there exists an unusual warmth in the desire for increased facilities of transit from the West to the East, as is amply illustrated by the report of Senator Windom and his transportation committee, in favor of spending some hundred and fifty or two hundred millions as a beginning in making or improving inland channels of transit by water. Hence the Canadians have ready allies; and although the negotiations are yet conducted in secrecy, and the public mind is attuned only through oracular utterances specially contrived by transmission by telegraph, there is no doubt that the pivot on which the whole renewal of "reciprocity" turns is the enlargement of the Canadian canals between Lake Erie and the ocean. The terms of this part of the arrangement are said, in substance, to be that the Canadian canals, from Lake Erie to Montreal, shall be enlarged within three years at the cost of Canada, so as to admit the passage of vessels 250 feet in length and 45 in breadth, and with a depth equal to the capacity of the lake harbors. * * * * *

Under the old Treaty nearly all the unmanufactured products of the field, farm, fisheries, forest, and mine were admitted reciprocally free of duty. Viewed abstractedly the free admission of the articles contained in the list would be an advantage to no small proportion of our people—not only to those engaged in manufacturing and to the residents of the cities, but also to many of our farmers. The material of all the necessaries of life would be imported and consumed without tax.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

It Declares for Reciprocity.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 21.

The resolutions offered on Tuesday by Mr. A. M. Wright were yesterday unanimously adopted by the Board of Trade. Since there were one or two mistakes in them as published yesterday, they are given again in correct form:

Whereas this Board has been informed that negotiations are pending between the Government of the United States and Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, with a view to the enlargement and extension of our commercial relations with British North America; therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially commend the spirit of national amity and good will which these negotiations signify, and that we approve of the purpose which they are intended to accomplish.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the freest commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada that the revenue requirements of the two countries will admit of.

Resolved, That the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to the capacity of the lake harbors at an early and definite period is of the greatest importance, as a means of cheapening the cost of transportation of Western products to the seaboard; and that such enlargement, together with the right to use the said canals on the same terms as Canadian vessels, should be included in any Treaty which may be negotiated; and the right of Canadian vessels to navigate Lake Michigan, and to use American canals contiguous to and connecting the great lakes, should be placed on the same basis as the right of American vessels to navigate the St. Lawrence river and to use the canals of Canada.

Resolved, That any Treaty which may be concluded should run a sufficient length of time to assure the business community that capital invested in such trade shall not be exposed to the hazards of political contingencies.

Resolved, That this Board would regard the conclusion of a Treaty based upon the foregoing principles as an appropriate sequel to the Treaty of Washington and the Geneva Arbitration.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary of State, to our Senators in Congress, and to the British Minister at Washington; also to the Secretary of State of the Dominion of Canada.

The Cleveland Leader, referring to the above proceedings, says: The Board of Trade of Chicago adopted a series of very important resolutions yesterday in favor of a permanent enlargement of our commercial relations with British North America. The subject is of equal importance to Cleveland and Chicago, and the resolutions, which are published in full in another column, will be worthy of the careful attention of our business men.

were excluded from the Treaty of Washington in 1871, be in future exempted from any further duty, impost or custom.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators representing the State of New York at Washington, with the solicitation that it may meet with their support, and be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States.

On these proceedings, the *New York Herald* observes: "The Butter and Cheese Exchange wants reciprocity of trade with Canada, and, at a meeting yesterday, passed a series of resolutions to that effect. It is a good time to make such a movement, as Secretary Fish and the British Plenipotentiaries are now considering the question of a Treaty. Other commercial bodies should give expression to their views on this important matter."

BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

It Declares for Reciprocity—Speeches of Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Lincoln.

From the Boston Post, May 2.

A special meeting of the Boston Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, on the petition of Edward T. Russell, Jr., George O. Carpenter, and others, to take into consideration the question of reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada. There was a very full attendance, and considerable interest was exhibited in the subjects under discussion. Hon. Ezra Farnsworth occupied the chair.

Mr. E. T. Russell, Jr. introduced the subject of a Reciprocity Treaty with the Dominion of Canada, by saying that the abrogation of the Treaty of 1866 was very unfortunate, and that though the Washington Treaty had secured the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river and the fisheries, the present afforded a good opportunity, which he hoped would be improved, to secure a Treaty which should give to the United States free lumber, free coal, and free breadstuffs. With a view to accomplishing that object he offered the following resolutions.

Whereas the commerce and trade actually existing between the United States and the Dominion of Canada are very great, amounting to some eighty millions of dollars per year; and

Whereas these mutual transactions could undoubtedly be more than doubled, if unrestricted intercourse was had between these two great countries; and

Whereas the geographical as well as the commercial relations of the United States and Canada are so intimate connected as they are by the great lakes, rivers, and railway systems of the continent; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Boston Board of Trade, assembled in special meeting for the consideration of this subject, that a Reciprocal Commercial Treaty, similar in effect to the Reciprocity Treaty abrogated in 1866, should be secured by the Government of the United States as being eminently conducive to the general prosperity of the country, and we earnestly call upon the Government to take immediate steps towards the negotiation of such Treaty.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be requested to send copies of this resolution, together with the proceeding of this meeting, to the Secretary of State and the several Senators and Representatives in Congress from New England.

Mr. Henry Mayo seconded the resolution, and referred to the beneficial effects which had been noticed in the fish trade since the last Treaty, and urged the importance of securing the same advantages for dealers in other articles which that country furnishes.

He was followed by Mr. Brigham, who confirmed his statements, and spoke particularly of the lumber trade, which now draws largely from the Canada market, but is still hampered by the duties which are levied under the present laws.

Mr. Edward Atkinson then addressed the meeting in the following speech, which received close attention, and was often applauded:

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Mayo has referred to our present trade with Canada as enormous if it amounts to $80,000,000. But, gentlemen, it is a small trade for our dealing with a population one-tenth our own. A competent authority on reciprocity matters informs me that the net tonnage of our railways last year was 100,000,000, worth not less than $100 per ton, or $10,000,000,000. What would one tenth of that sum be? Yet even to that it may come, for it now seems probable, among the many measures which will mark the eventful history of the administration of President Grant, that another measure of true statesmanship may be counted if, as it is believed, a Treaty of Reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada shall be substituted in the place of an award of compensation due from this country to Canada for granting us the right to share freely in the coast fishery of the British Provinces. Let any one who has not considered this matter, and its special importance to Boston, think what a blow it would be to New England if, instead of the St. Croix river, our northeastern boundary were the Piscataqua; if our border town upon the coast line were Portsmouth, instead of Eastport; and if, in place of the line cut through the woods on the north of Maine, the line between Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont were guarded by custom-houses, and could not be passed without an examination by the revenue officials and the payment of a heavy tax. You can easily conceive what a blow to the prosperity of Boston would be struck if even only the million and a quarter of people who constitute the population of these three States were made foreign to us—if Portland became another Halifax. Think what Boston, what Massachusetts would become if they were hemmed in on the west by the rugged barriers of the Berkshire hills, and on the northern border of our own State by the still more rugged barrier, the still greater obstacle to intercommunication, a line of custom-houses and a force of revenue detectives demanding a heavy tax. Think again what would have been the provincial condition of Maine and New Hampshire had they been isolated from us. Where would have been their arts and manufacturers? Where their mills and works? Can you conceive anything more absurd than that the free intercourse between Massachusetts and her sister States to the north should be interrupted, and that, under pretense of raising a revenue, a decree of almost absolute non intercourse should be established? Yet such is the absurdity now staring us in the face, and which we hope to overcome in our relations with Canada. A barrier harder to surmount than the Berkshire hills, more costly in each year to pierce than the whole sum that has been expended on the Hoosac Tunnel, needs but the word of a statesman to fall between us and our neighbors only a little further off than Massachusetts. We seek to day the cause of the loss of our foreign trade. We mourn because we cannot even be the carriers of the grain, that others may enjoy its use. We fear that our foreign steamers will be taken off. Yet here, at our very doors, 4,000,000 of people stand ready to yield to us the abundance of their stores of all that we need, and to take from us in exchange the product of our looms and spindles, of our workshops and ware-rooms—if we will but throw down the barrier that has been built up between us and them by prejudice and ignorance. If the separation of what now constitutes northern New England would cripple the industry of Massachusetts and reduce Boston to a small provincial town, will not the opening to us of that great Dominion of Canada cause the hum of busy industry to resound again in all our ... and cover our harbor once more with the white sails, or, to speak in modern ...

of our best customers whom we had supplied to a very large extent with manufactured goods, and unquestionably a large part of the depression of some of our manufactories since may be attributed to this cause. However, let bygones be bygones. The excise on whiskey is now the same in Canada as in the United States. The internal taxes have been removed from our manufacture, and there is no practical impediment in the way of a new Treaty. It was alleged that before the enactment of the last Treaty we had always exported more to Canada than we imported, and that during its existence the reverse was true, and this was one of the reasons given by the wiseacres for its abrogation. Well, let us turn their own guns against our opponents. Ever since the termination of the Treaty, the proportional excess of imports over exports has increased heavily. In the eight years that have elapsed the figures show $250,000,000 imports to $200,000,000 exports, from and to the Dominion. Instead of driving Canada into annexation by the termination of the Treaty, as some expected to do, we drove the Provinces into confederation; we forced them to become a nation—to establish manufactures at great cost to themselves, to seek new and distant markets, and to enter into competition with us in ways and places that we least expected, and we built up a profitable business in smuggling that has done infinite harm to both nations, and which can never be stopped on such a line. Mark one single item: Once we supplied Canada with cheese; now she supplies herself, and exports an eighth part as much as we do to Great Britain. We forced her to go there for her cottons, her woolens, and her hardware, and she sends cheese in part payment. But there is one peculiar feature in our commerce with Canada to which I would call your attention, and that is the extent to which we even now exchange products of like kinds. Contiguous countries must exchange, and on such an extent of border—measuring 5,000 miles as it does—there must be an export at one end where the same article is imported at the other. Mark these figures, from the Trade Statistics of 1873. Take coal first. Canada proper possesses no coal, and the transportation from Nova Scotia is long and costly. Hence, in 1873, while we imported from the Dominion 261,257 tons, valued at $683,292, we exported 438,395 tons, valued at $2,175,755. Of course, the import was mainly in New England; the exports from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Will you longer permit the rapacious monopolists of Pennsylvania to levy a tax upon the steam power of New England, while selling to their own customers free of tax in the same country whose coal they deprive you of? There lies almost at the mouth of Boston harbor a wealth of coal and iron as valuable as any in the world. The shores of Massachusetts Bay, nay, all the harbors on the New England coast, might be lined with works and shipyards for its consumption, and yet you consent to the continued existence of a barrier five times as difficult to surmount as the Hoosac Mountain, which the simple word of a true statesman might level with the ground. It would cost but a quarter of a dollar a ton to haul freight on an incline over the Hoosac Mountain, and you consent, without a protest, to a tax on coal and iron more than five times as great. Among dutiable articles, the import and export of 1873 stands as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
Animals, living	$3,144,201	$413,540
Breadstuffs	6,174,537	15,358,010
Iron, steel, and manufactures thereof	2,737,515	1,748,120
Marble and stone	176,714	140,032
Oils, coal	130,018	102,637
Oils, other	75,000	54,635
Provisions	1,226,704	2,150,235
Sugar, raw	76,760	7,288
Sugar, refined	16,181	146,515
Lumber	10,288,810	1,718,750
Wool, raw	1,940,204	
Wool, manufactures	....	111,128

Under a revenue tariff of fifteen per cent., with wool free, Canada has imported through Boston hundreds of thousands of pounds, even whole cargoes of Australian and other wool, for her factories, and has exported their products in payment. These very factories have been built and started while we were struggling to maintain our highly protected manufactories, and have partly, not quite wholly failed in the attempt. But thus far I have treated the question mainly from our own special standpoint, but I call upon you to mark the exports of breadstuffs to Canada. The Canadians grant the free use of their canals, and are preparing to enlarge them. Restore reciprocity, and the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal could not be deferred; its use would become so obviously essential and profitable that it would almost build itself, and on this the interest of Boston and the great West unite once more and demand the same policy. When will the people learn that all the commerce exists because both parties gain in the exchange? When will people cease to talk nonsense about the balance of trade, because they shall have at last comprehended the truth that there can be no permanent trade at all unless both sides gain? Unless there is a profitable balance on the ledger of each person, firm, or nation, no Reciprocity Treaty will have any effect whatever. Are we to be hoodwinked, blinded, and misled by a set of theorists who prate of an adverse balance of trade because one nation appears by the custom house books to import more than it exports? England imported $500,000,000 worth of goods more than she exported last year, and, according to these growlers, impoverished herself to that extent. In fact, by her policy, she has become the money power of the world. I have asked, what is the Dominion? Its area is equal to that of the whole United States, Alaska included, or 3,400,000 square miles. What does it possess? One half is covered by a vast forest, from which we must draw our supply of lumber, cost what it may, and subject to whatever tax a bad revenue system may impose upon it. These forests are their wealth, they are our necessity. The removal of these vast forests is one reason why the population of Canada has increased so slowly. Their lands cannot be occupied like our prairies, at an instant's notice. It takes a generation to remove the forest and make room for the wheat. But bear in mind that the culture of wheat can only be maintained with our present knowledge of agricultural chemistry on land that has produced forest trees. In the prairie soils exhaustion of the alkalies soon takes place. The Canadas must therefore be the future granary for wheat for our own country. Next, the finest ores of iron and copper exist in inexhaustible abundance in Canada, as well as in the lower British Provinces, and these ores even now supply no small portion of the consumption of the United States. These Canadian ores have no adjacent supply of coal, and are valuable only as they can be brought into connection with the coal field of this country. Among our States none have so great an interest in procuring a free and ample supply of these ores as Illinois and Indiana, underlain as they are with coal, and needing as they do the iron way even for their country cross-roads. We speak as if our railway service had come near its end, when in fact it has only begun. The best grazing country in the world lies in this Dominion. Will it harm any one here to be able to exchange boots, shoes, clothing, hardware, and the like for the best and most ample supply of beef, mutton, butter, and eggs? Yet in the absence of a Treaty even the privilege is in part forbidden, and because we cannot sell we cannot buy; hence the best of their supply passes across the water to enable our competitors in manufacturing, whom we so much dread, to compete yet more effectually with us. The finest barley, the heaviest oats, the best potatoes, are the product of the Provinces. Do we need them in New England? Is the cost of living so low with us as to make it fit to reject this abundance, because it can be had cheaply? Would their competition affect our farmers ...

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TRADE.

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our present trade with 00,000. But, gentle- ith a population one- n reciprocity matters ailways last year was n, or $10,000,000,000. et even to that it may the many measures he administration of f true statesmanship y of Reciprocity with ted in the place of an untry to Canada for e coast fishery of the s not considered this n, think what a blow the St. Croix river, taqua; if our border instead of Eastport, e woods on the north New Hampshire, and , and could not be enue officials and the onceive what a blow ck if even only the nto the population of —if Portland became Massachusetts would t by the rugged bar- rthern border of our , the still greater ob- n-houses and a force . Think again what of Maine and New Where would have eir mills and works? n that the free inter- States to the north retense of raising a intercourse should ty now staring us ne in our relations nt than the Berk- rce than the whole Tunnel, needs but and our neighbors . We seek to day We mourn because n, that others may mers will be taken 0 of people stand stores of all that the product of our ware-rooms—if we n built up between If the separation of would cripple the to a small pro- at great Dominion resound again in ore with the white

of our best customers whom we had supplied to a very large extent with manufactured goods, and unquestionably a large part of the depression of some of our manufactories since may be attributed to this cause. However, let bygones be bygones. The excise on whiskey is now the same in Canada as in the United States. The internal taxes have been removed from our manufacture, and there is no practical impediment in the way of a new Treaty. It was alleged that before the enactment of the last Treaty we had always exported more to Canada than we imported, and that during its existence the reverse was true, and this was one of the reasons given by the wiseacres for its abrogation. Well, let us turn their own guns against our opponents. Ever since the termination of the Treaty, the proportional excess of imports over exports has increased heavily. In the eight years that have elapsed the figures show $250,000,000 imports to $200,000,000 exports, from and to the Dominion. Instead of driving Canada into annexation by the termination of the Treaty, as some expected to do, we drove the Provinces into confederation; we forced them to become a nation—to establish manufactures at great cost to themselves, to seek new and distant markets, and to enter into competition with us in ways and places that we least expected, and we built up a profitable business in smuggling that has done infinite harm to both nations, and which can never be stopped on such a line. Mark one single item: Once we supplied Canada with cheese, now she supplies herself, and exports an eighth part as much as we do to Great Britain. We forced her to go there for her cottons, her woolens, and her hardware, and she sends cheese in part payment. But there is one peculiar feature in our commerce with Canada to which I would call your attention, and that is the extent to which we even now exchange products of like kinds. Contiguous countries must exchange, and on such an extent of border—measuring 5,000 miles as it does—there must be an export at one end where the same article is imported at the other. Mark these figures, from the Trade Statistics of 1873: Take coal first. Canada proper possesses no coal, and the transportation from Nova Scotia is long and costly. Hence, in 1873, while we imported from the Dominion 261,257 tons, valued at $683,292, we exported 438,395 tons, valued at $2,175,755. Of course, the import was mainly in New England, the exports from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Will you longer permit the rapacious monopolists of Pennsylvania to levy a tax upon the steam power of New England, while selling their own customers free of tax in the same country whose coal they deprive you of? There lies almost at the mouth of Boston harbor a wealth of coal and iron as valuable as any in the world. The shores of Massachusetts Bay, nay, all the harbors on the New England coast, might be lined with works and shipyards for its consumption, and yet you consent to the continued existence of a barrier five times as difficult to surmount as the Hoosac Mountain, which the simple word of a true statesman might level with the ground. It would cost but a quarter of a dollar a ton to haul freight on an incline over the Hoosac Mountain, and you consent, without a protest, to a tax on coal and iron more than five times as great. Among dutiable articles, the import and export of 1873 stands as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
Animals, living	$3,114,201	$913,540
Breadstuffs	6,174,537	15,358,010
Iron, steel, and manufactures thereof	2,737,515	1,718,120
Marble and stone	176,714	149,022
Oils, coal	130,018	160,037
Oils, other	75,000	54,934
Provisions	1,226,701	2,150,265
Sugar, raw	76,760	7,288
Sugar, refined	10,481	146,515
Lumber	10,288,810	1,718,750
Wool, raw	1,940,204	
Wool, manufactures	....	111,124

Under a revenue tariff of fifteen per cent., with wool free, Canada has imported through Boston hundreds of thousands of pounds, even whole cargoes of Australian and other wool, for her factories, and has exported their products in payment. These very factories have been built and started while we were struggling to maintain our highly protected manufactories, and have partly, not quite wholly failed in the attempt. But thus far I have treated the question mainly from our own special standpoint, but I call upon you to mark the exports of breadstuffs to Canada. The Canadians grant the free use of their canals, and are preparing to enlarge them. Restore reciprocity, and the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal could not be deferred; its use would become so obviously essential and profitable that it would almost build itself, and on this the interest of Boston and the great West unite once more and demand the same policy. When will the people learn that all the commerce exists because both parties gain in the exchange? When will people cease to talk nonsense about the balance of trade, because they shall have at last comprehended the truth that there can be no permanent trade at all unless both sides gain? Unless there is a profitable balance on the ledger of each person, firm, or nation, no Reciprocity Treaty will have any effect whatever. Are we to be hoodwinked, blinded, and misled by a set of theorists who prate of an adverse balance of trade because one nation appears by the custom house books to import more than it exports? England imported $500,000,000 worth of goods more than she exported last year, and, according to these growlers, impoverished herself to that extent. In fact, by her policy, she has become the money power of the world. I have asked, what is the Dominion? Its area is equal to that of the whole United States, Alaska included, or 3,400,000 square miles. What does it possess? One half is covered by a vast forest, from which we must draw our supply of lumber, cost what it may, and subject to whatever tax a bad revenue system may impose upon it. These forests are their wealth, they are our necessity. The removal of these vast forests is one reason why the population of Canada has increased so slowly. Their lands cannot be occupied like our prairies, at an instant's notice. It takes a generation to remove the forest and make room for the wheat. But bear in mind that the culture of wheat can only be maintained with our present knowledge of agricultural chemistry on land that has produced forest trees. In the prairie soils exhaustion of the alkalies soon takes place. The Canadas must therefore be the future granary for wheat for our own country. Next, the finest ores of iron and copper exist in inexhaustable abundance in Canada, as well as in the lower British Provinces, and these ores even now supply no small portion of the consumption of the United States. These Canadian ores have no adjacent supply of coal, and are valuable only as they can be brought into connection with the coal field of this country. Among our States none have so great an interest in procuring a free and ample supply of these ores as Illinois and Indiana, underlain as they are with coal, and needing as they do the iron way even for their country cross-roads. We speak as if our railway service had come near its end, when in fact it has only begun. The best grazing country in the world lies in this Dominion. Will it harm any one here to be able to exchange boots, shoes, clothing, hardware, and the like for the best and most ample supply of beef, mutton, butter, and eggs? Yet in the absence of a Treaty even the privilege is in part forbidden, and because we cannot sell we cannot buy; hence the best of their supply passes across the water to enable our competitors in manufacturing, whom we so much dread, to compete yet more effectually with us. The finest barley, the heaviest oats, the best potatoes, are the product of the Provinces. Do we need them in New England? Is the cost of living so low with us as to make it fit to reject this abundance, because it can be had cheaply? Would their competition affect our farmers ...

then addressed the meeting upon the general topic under discussion, and particularly as to the difficulty of doing business with Canada under the present laws. He spoke as follows: Mr. CHAIRMAN—The business of our firm with Canada relates entirely to the transportation of merchandise, both from Canada to this port for transhipment, and from this port to points in Canada, all which merchandise has to be conveyed in bond. It is well known to the commercial community that this business with Canada was largely increased the past winter in consequence of special efforts put forth by those interested in the commercial prosperity of our city, and which were also made under unusually favorable circumstances. The Commercial Club of this city, by special invitation of the Central Vermont Railway Company, paid a visit to Montreal last December, and were cordially received and welcomed by the merchants there, and a new interest was awakened, and, seconded by the railway companies, a new system was inaugurated, under which a fresh impetus was given to the business, and the transactions were of considerable magnitude. Since that time, and during a period of five months, we received from Canada for export 250,000 bushels of wheat and 15,000 barrels of flour, besides large quantities of butter, cheese, etc. The Cunard Company and private firms also received large quantities of merchandise in the same way. The exports of this port were thus swelled to an unusual and unprecedented amount. Steamers and ships were enabled to obtain business here which would otherwise have been obliged to leave for other ports to load. The business is of great value to this city, and seems now to be of vital importance, and it is capable of still greater extension. But the difficulties attending the transactions are serious, and arise from the enforcement of the revenue laws as connected with the custom-house regulations. The time now necessarily consumed and the careful attention that is required to see that the rules are not violated, as well as the heavy responsibilities that must be assumed by giving bonds, with penalties for large sums, amounting in some cases to over $100,000, all these annoyances and burdens are so onerous that the desirability of continuing the business, so important to the welfare and growth of our city, is, to say the least, exceedingly questionable. Any measure, therefore, such as the adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty, which would at once abolish many of these hindrances and impediments, would be hailed with delight by every one who has business relations with that country. It would also tend to increase materially the business relations between the two sections, and bring us at once into closer alliance and sympathy. Its importance cannot be over-estimated, and no efforts should be spared to secure the completion of the Treaty. In order to present a clearer idea of the subject, it may be well to state the rules that are necessarily imposed upon us, and the work that has to be performed. First, in regard to merchandise coming to this port from Canada for export in bond. At point of shipment, the shippers are obliged to make out invoices of the goods, giving a full description and value of the property, and then obtain a consular certificate, *all in triplicate*. The shippers then have to forward one set to the custom-house at the frontier. The property must be consigned to the railroad agent or some party at the frontier station, whose duty it is to enter the goods upon arrival at the custom house. They are entered in bond and forwarded. The custom-house then sends a manifesto to the custom-house at Boston, and also a duplicate to the agent of the railroad line at this end. The merchandise cannot be obtained here without the signature of the railroad agent. On arrival here, a rewarehouse and withdrawal entry for immediate exportation must be made in duplicate. The goods are thus entered, and the railroad agent has to make oath that these goods are the identical ones with those entered at the former station. A permit must be obtained for delivery, which is presented to the custom-house officer having the cars in charge. The cars must correspond with the car numbers named in the manifest. A bond is signed for double the amount of duty, agreeing to produce a landing certificate of the property at the port of destination in Europe, which certificate must be signed by the consignee, the master and mate of the steamer or vessel, and attested by the United States consul. A year is allowed for the cancelation of the bond. It frequently happens that this matter is neglected at the foreign port, and then we receive a notice from the custom house that the bond remains uncanceled and the time has expired, and the enforcement of the penalty is alluded to. Application must then be made for an extension of time, which is granted if reasons are satisfactory, and parties abroad must be notified in regard to it. Finally, when the landing certificate is received in due form, it is taken to the custom house, and the bond is canceled and the transaction ended. Now, when it is considered that this must all be done in the case of every shipment, and there are many different shipments by each vessel, some idea of the difficulty may be conceived. But when some mistake or error has been made the labor is greatly increased. The expense attending the custom house business is also an important item, and is chargeable upon the property. The delay to merchandise when in transit, and even after its arrival here, is quite a serious matter. For instance, a shipper in Canada enters a shipment of fifty cars of wheat upon his manifest. It does not all go forward in one train, but a portion is sent one day, a part the next, the balance several days after. On arrival of the lots first shipped at the frontier station, they are all detained until the entire lot has arrived according to the manifest; often causing delay and disappointment at this end. Now in regard to merchandise destined for Canada from Liverpool via Boston. The shippers abroad are required to furnish us with duplicate invoices of the goods and copy of bill of lading. The goods have to be entered in bond here for exportation, the entries made in triplicate, each entry containing a description of the goods and value, and invoice attached to one. The custom house retains two, the other is sent to St. Albans or the frontier station. The making out of these papers, where we receive a large number of different lots of goods, requires a great deal of time. On arrival of property at the frontier the locks and seals of the cars and the manifests of the property must be examined by the custom house officer, and certificates of the fact must be forwarded to the custom house here. Finally, at the point of destination, the United States Consul issues a landing certificate that the property has been received, the duties thereon being paid or secured. This certificate must be sent here, to enable us to cancel the bond which was given *double* the amount of duty, that we would produce said certificate. We have inquired, when signing bonds for large amounts, what would be the result in case the goods were lost, or destroyed by fire or otherwise, while in transit, thus rendering it impossible for us to secure the landing certificate. The case would then come under the special provisions of the law, and would require the special action of the Secretary of the Treasury. It would be natural to conclude that the authorities would waive the enforcement of the bond. But what guarantee have we for that? The experience of the past few months has shown what risk we might incur, however upright may have been our motives and intentions, or how carefully our business may have been conducted. As before stated, the bonds are given for very large amounts, and two sureties must be furnished. One does not wish to ask a friend or business acquaintance to become surety for such large sums, and this is another objectionable feature in connection with the business. Thus from the beginning to the end it is hedged about with difficulties, and the risks one incurs, the time consumed, and the attention required in ...

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

From the Boston Globe.

The full account of the proceedings of the Board of Trade which we print this morning illustrates very clearly the need of a Reciprocity Treaty with the Dominion for the furtherance of our local and national interests. As the original Reciprocity Treaty proved in the main of signal advantage to this country, it seems eminently desirable that a similar one should be negotiated, especially as the settlement of our relations with Canada under the Treaty of Washington has proved to be fraught with difficulties. Mr. Atkinson points out, in his excellent speech, the essential dependence of the two countries upon each other, and the advantages to New England of those products of the Dominion which are not to be found here. In truth, the two countries may be said to be the complement of each other—one has what the other wants. To keep up the barrier of prejudice which revenue restrictions have raised would be unwise and impolitic to the last degree. There were peculiar reasons, growing out of the disasters occasioned by our civil war, for the alteration of the old Treaty, which had been in operation ten years, but there is now no cause for persisting in the policy which has proved detrimental to our interests.

For Boston, as Mr. Atkinson well shows, the continuance of restrictions which benefit Pennsylvania at our expense would be extremely unwise; and the agricultural and mineral products of Canada are desirable for other States as well as those of New England. The harbors of Boston, Portland, and New York are the only practicable outlet to the St. Lawrence, and it is desirable that restrictive statutes should no longer neutralize the benefits of those natural connections. Mr. Lincoln, from the standpoint of his own business, was able to give a forcible presentation of the waste of time and the pecuniary burdens which, under the present system, hinder and impede business between Canada and this country. His picture of the exactions of the custom house is enough to satisfy any dispassionate person of the need of altering the methods which now are a direct impediment to the increase of our trade with the Dominion. In view of these facts, the resolutions of the committee of our Board of Trade, in favor of a Reciprocity Treaty, are eminently worthy of being embodied in legislation, which shall prepare the way for the success of the proposed measure.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

It Declares for Reciprocity.

From the N. Y. Times, May 28.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking action in regard to the proposed restoration of reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland. Mr. B. W. Floyd, Vice President of the Exchange, presided. The following preamble and resolutions were read by the Secretary:

Whereas the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange, having learned that negotiations are now pending between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland for the renewal of reciprocal commercial relations between the two countries, it is therefore

Resolved, That this Exchange earnestly desires to impress upon the Government of the United States, and upon the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, the great importance of the consummation of such a Treaty at the earliest day practicable.

Resolved, That a committee of members of the New York Produce Exchange be appointed by the President, who shall take such action as in their judgment may be deemed necessary to best carry out the objects of this meeting as contained in the foregoing resolution.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Erastus Brooks, who said that from 1821 to 1833 the average annual traffic between the United States and Canada was $3,500,000, and from 1832 to 1845, $6,500,000, and from 1846 to 1853, $14,230,000. This traffic rose in twelve years of reciprocity to a purchase by the Colonies of United States commodities to the gold value of $359,667,000, and the purchase by us from the Colonies of products to the value of $197,000,000. There was a balance in gold in favor of the United States during ten years of nearly $96,000,000, and in those twelve years the United States exports to Canada equaled in value all our exports to China, Brazil, Italy, Hayti, Russia, Venezuela, Austria, the Argentine Republic, Denmark, Turkey, Portugal, the Sandwich Islands, Central America, and Japan; while our trade with these governments showed that we imported from these countries over $192,000,000 in excess of our exports other than gold. While thus the balance of trade with Canada was nearly $96,000,000 in our favor, of our exports to Canada $151,000,000 were in manufactures. Mr. Brooks showed the injurious results accruing from the abrogation of the Treaty with Canada, and said that its repeal had lost the country many millions of dollars, and that its restoration in spirit, not necessarily in form, is most desirable to all general interests, and detrimental to none of them. In the Dominion of Canada there are now over 4,000,000 of people, with a debt considerably less than the debt of the city of New York. The Dominion built last year 60 steamships, 446 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 152,226 tons of shipping; 11,089 sea-going ships, with a tonnage of 3,032,746 tons, arrived at Canadian ocean ports, and 18,960 lake and river vessels, with a tonnage of 2,994,484 tons at Canadian inland ports, and this makes the Dominion, after England and the United States, next to France as the shipping country of the world. It would be worse than folly on the part of the people of the United States to repel a trade so inviting.

Mr. Archibald Baxter was next introduced, and expatiated on the advantages which the proposed Treaty would secure to the United States. He insisted that nature intended the two countries to reciprocate commerce; we had only to look to their contiguity and the facilities provided to promote it. The speaker urged an emphatic demonstration by the meeting in favor of sustaining the Treaty. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously passed to Messrs. Brooks and Baxter, and the meeting adjourned.

A NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

From the Detroit News, 25th May.

The question of a new Reciprocity Treaty with Canada has assumed unusual prominence lately, and has met, we are gratified to observe, with great favor in the best informed commercial circles. The present discussion appears to have arisen under the Treaty of Washington, which stipulates that Great Britain and Canada might waive the long-standing claim for money for the Newfoundland fisheries, on condition that ...

cunningly give them a fictitious, foggy, and vague but vast importance by offering to waive a right to money provided something of more value is accorded to them.

Simultaneously with this discussion of the fisheries there exists an unusual warmth in the desire for increased facilities of transit from the West to the East, as is amply illustrated by the report of Senator Windom and his transportation committee, in favor of spending some hundred and fifty or two hundred millions as a beginning in making or improving inland channels of transit by water. Hence the Canadians have ready allies; and although the negotiations are yet conducted in secrecy, and the public mind is attuned only through oracular utterances specially contrived by transmission by telegraph, there is no doubt that the pivot on which the whole renewal of "reciprocity" turns is the enlargement of the Canadian canals between Lake Erie and the ocean. The terms of this part of the arrangement are said, in substance, to be that the Canadian canals, from Lake Erie to Montreal, shall be enlarged with[in] [t]en years at the cost of Canada, so as to admit the passage [of] vessels 250 feet in length and 45 in breadth, and with a depth equal to the capacity of the lake harbors. * * * *

Under the old Treaty nearly all the unmanufactured products of the field, farm, fisheries, forest, and mine were admitted reciprocally free of duty. Viewed abstractedly the free admission of the articles contained in the list would be an advantage to no small proportion of our people—not only to those engaged in manufacturing and to the residents of the cities, but also to many of our farmers. The material of all the necessaries of life would be imported and consumed without tax.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

It Declares for Reciprocity.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 21.

The resolutions offered on Tuesday by Mr. A. M. Wright were yesterday unanimously adopted by the Board of Trade. As there were one or two mistakes in them as published yesterday, they are given again in correct form:

Whereas this Board has been informed that negotiations are pending between the Government of the United States and Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, with a view to the enlargement and extension of our commercial relations with British North America; therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially commend the spirit of national amity and good will which these negotiations signify, and that we approve of the purpose which they are intended to accomplish.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the freest commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada that the revenue requirements of the two countries will admit of.

Resolved, That the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to the capacity of the lake harbors at an early and definite period is of the greatest importance, as a means of cheapening the cost of transportation of Western products to the seaboard; and that such enlargement, together with the right to use the said canals on the same terms as Canadian vessels, should be included in any Treaty which may be negotiated; and the right of Canadian vessels to navigate Lake Michigan, and to use American canals contiguous to and connecting the great lakes, should be placed on the same basis as the right of American vessels to navigate the St. Lawrence river and to use the canals of Canada.

Resolved, That any Treaty which may be concluded should run a sufficient length of time to assure the business community that capital invested in such trade shall not be exposed to the hazards of political contingencies.

Resolved, That this Board would regard the conclusion of a Treaty based upon the foregoing principles as an appropriate sequel to the Treaty of Washington and the Geneva Arbitration.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary of State, to our Senators in Congress, and to the British Minister at Washington; also to the Secretary of State of the Dominion of Canada.

The Cleveland Leader, referring to the above proceedings, says: The Board of Trade of Chicago adopted a series of very important resolutions yesterday in favor of a permanent enlargement of our commercial relations with British North America. The subject is of equal importance to Cleveland and Chicago, and the resolutions, which are published in full in another column, will be worthy of the careful attention of our business men.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE.

It Declares for Reciprocity.

The Butter and Cheese Association of New York held a special meeting in their Exchange Building in New York on the 26th May, when the following resolutions were adopted unanimously, as reported in the *New York Tribune* of the 27th:

Whereas the question of reciprocal trade between the British North American Provinces and the United States is now under consideration by the respective Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada; and

Whereas the abrogation in 1865 of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 has diverted from American markets millions of dollars worth of products which previously found a ready sale in the States, and which by the natural course of trade were exchanged for home manufactures and commodities; and

Whereas the subsequent enactment and levy of a direct tax upon the principal dairying products imported into this country has failed to realize the objects for which it was intended, viz: the protection of American producers, for the reason that the producers of this branch of industry (now amounting in the aggregate to the annual sum of upward of $500,000,000 in the United States and Canada) are compelled to find in foreign countries a market for surplus productions. The imposition of an impost upon these products is not only injurious to the producer, but detrimental to the interests of the United States, from the fact that this open competition to supply the demand, together with the perishable nature of the commodity, forces its value during the manufacturing season to the lowest point, and frequently entails heavy losses upon the farmer; while later in the season, as the bulk of the crop has been marketed and the foreign demand to a great extent supplied, the remainder in both countries naturally flows toward the point of demand, which for the past several years has been New York and other American cities, but which is again retarded in a great measure by the tariff on the products, thereby forcing purchasers to foreign markets and lessening the value of the commodity at home; and

Whereas the disposition of the British Provinces, as at the present moment evidenced by the acts of its merchants, and the managers of its railway and other leading interests, to renew the relations of commercial intercourse which heretofore existed, lead to the belief that advantageous and reciprocal terms of Treaty may be effected.

Resolved, That the merchants comprising the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York earnestly recommend to the consideration of the Government at Washington the necessity of a general Treaty of Reciprocity of trade between the British North American Provinces and the United States.

Resolved, That in the event of a general Treaty of Reciprocity being declined, then the members composing this Exchange most urgently recommend that the products they represent, and more particularly butter and cheese, which products of agriculture

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be requested to send copies of this resolution, together with the proceeding of this meeting, to the Secretary of State and the several Senators and Representatives in Congress from New England.

Mr. Henry Mayo seconded the resolution, and referred to the beneficial effects which had been noticed in the fish trade since the last Treaty, and urged the importance of securing the same advantages for dealers in other articles which that country furnishes.

He was followed by Mr. Brigham, who confirmed his statements, and spoke particularly of the lumber trade, which now draws largely from the Canada market, but is still hampered by the duties which are levied under the present laws.

Mr. Edward Atkinson then addressed the meeting in the following speech, which received close attention, and was often applauded:

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Mayo has referred to our present trade with Canada as enormous if it amounts to $80,000,000. But, gentlemen, it is a small trade for our dealing with a population one-tenth our own. A competent authority on reciprocity matters informs me that the net tonnage of our railways last year was 100,000,000, worth not less than $100 per ton, or $10,000,000,000. What would one tenth of that sum be? Yet even to that it may come; for it now seems probable, among the many measures which will mark the eventful history of the administration of President Grant, that another measure of true statesmanship may be counted if, as it is believed, a Treaty of Reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada shall be substituted in the place of an award of compensation due from this country to Canada for granting us the right to share freely in the coast fishery of the British Provinces. Let any one who has not considered this matter, and its special importance to Boston, think what a blow it would be to New England if, instead of the St. Croix river, our northeastern boundary were the Piscataqua; if our border town upon the coast line were Portsmouth, instead of Eastport; and if, in place of the line cut through the woods on the north of Maine, the line between Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont were guarded by custom houses, and could not be passed without an examination by the revenue officials and the payment of a heavy tax. You can easily conceive what a blow to the prosperity of Boston would be struck if even only the million and a quarter of people who constitute the population of these three States were made foreign to us—if Portland became another Halifax. Think what Boston, what Massachusetts would become if they were hemmed in on the west by the rugged barriers of the Berkshire hills, and on the northern border of our own State by the still more rugged barrier, the still greater obstacle to intercommunication, a line of custom-houses and a force of revenue detectives demanding a heavy tax. Think again what would have been the provincial condition of Maine and New Hampshire had they been isolated from us. Where would have been their arts and manufactures? Where their mills and works? Can you conceive anything more absurd than that the free intercourse between Massachusetts and her sister States to the north should be interrupted, and that, under pretense of raising a revenue, a decree of almost absolute non-intercourse should be established? Yet such is the absurdity now staring us in the face, and which we hope to overcome in our relations with Canada. A barrier harder to surmount than the Berkshire hills, more costly in each year to pierce than the whole sum that has been expended on the Hoosac Tunnel, needs but the word of a statesman to fall between us and our neighbors only a little farther off than Massachusetts. We seek to-day the cause of the loss of our foreign trade. We mourn because we cannot even be the carriers of the grain, that others may enjoy its use. We fear that our foreign steamers will be taken off. Yet here, at our very doors, 4,000,000 of people stand ready to yield to us the abundance of their stores of all that we need, and to take from us in exchange the product of our looms and spindles, of our workshops and warerooms—if we will but throw down the barrier that has been built up between us and them by prejudice and ignorance. If the separation of what now constitutes northern New England would cripple the industry of Massachusetts and reduce Boston to a small provincial town, will not the opening to us of that great Dominion of Canada cause the hum of busy industry to resound again in all our works and cover our harbor once more with the white sails, or, to speak in modern prose, with the black smoke-stacks of prosperous commerce? What is the Dominion? How few can answer. I remember the enthusiasm with which our great Governor Andrew spoke of the maritime provinces of the Dominion the last time I dined with him before his death. He compared Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in area and in mineral w[ea]lth to New York and Pennsylvania, and declared them equal, and, he alleged, that what they lacked in agricultural power was more than made up in the wealth of their fisheries. Passing by them, only consider how we may spare our too much thinned-out forests, and yet barely touch the timber of Canada. Then think of the 20,000 square miles of fertile soil of Canada, underlaid with limestone—of which we in New England have none—under wheat cultivation; the natural home of wheat and barley, the land flowing with milk, and rendering to the industrious farmer the fleeces of the long wooled sheep, for which we have scarce an acre that is fitted this side of Oregon. Is it not time to say, *What God hath joined together let man no longer keep asunder?* As you are all aware, the Treaty of Reciprocity was negotiated in 1854, and went into operation March 10, 1855, for ten years, and subject to one year's notice toward the end of the ten years or thereafter. As the end of the ten years approached, in 1863–'4, it was a dark time in our land; all our different branches of industry were burthened with excessive taxes. Representative J. S. Morrill, of Vermont, now Senator, and Senator Morrill, of Maine, both of whom had opposed the Treaty from its inception, introduced notices for its abrogation. The discussion proceeded upon the suggestion of the appointment of a commission to negotiate a new Treaty. On this ground, and upon this only, Senator Sumner favored the termination of the old Treaty. There was then some reason for a new adjustment; we were then engaged in the absurd attempt to collect $2 a gallon on whiskey, and although our agricultural products with which those of Canada came into competition were not directly burthened with excise taxes, yet they were indirectly loaded with the taxes on the manufactures of iron, steel, copper, lumber, leather, cotton, and wool, of which the farming population are the chief consumers. But, unfortunately, the session of Congress which came together in December, 1864, met just after the Fenian raid into St. Albans, and just after the excitement of the Presidential election; the country was exasperated with the Canadians on account of their alleged sympathy with the South, their unfriendly comments, and for other reasons. Senator Collamer, moreover, alleged that the original Treaty had been enacted by the slave power to prevent the annexation of Canada; all the absurd nonsense in regard to the "balance of trade" was paraded before the people, and under the pressure of an unreasoning clamor the Treaty was abrogated without any provision for the negotiation of a new one. Shrewd men taking advantage of the opportunity for a profit imported about two years' stock of Canadian products in eight months of 1865–'66, and on the 10th of March, 1866, we finally accomplished our apparent object of biting off our own noses to spite our faces. A more ludicrously stupid and costly piece of mislegislation never was accomplished by any legislative body in the country. Just at the time when our manufactories were suffering most from the reaction that followed the end of the war, we cut off three and one half millions

	Imports.	Exports.
Animals, living	$1,111,221	$411,441
Breadstuffs	6,174,387	15,338,010
Iron, steel, and manufactures thereof	2,797,515	1,718,130
Marble and stone	176,744	140,032
Oils, coal	190,019	100,237
Oils, other	75,880	54,181
Provisions	1,220,704	2,150,295
Sugar, raw	70,760	7,298
Sugar, refined	10,181	146,515
Lumber	10,288,810	1,718,750
Wool, raw	1,940,204	
Wool, manufactures	....	111,120

Under a revenue tariff of fifteen per cent., with wool free, Canada has imported through Boston hundreds of thousands of pounds, even whole cargoes of Australian and other wool, for her factories, and has exported their products in payment. These very factories have been built and started while we were struggling to maintain our highly protected manufactories, and have partly, not quite wholly failed in the attempt. But thus far I have treated the question mainly from our own special standpoint, but I call upon you to mark the exports of breadstuffs to Canada. The Canadians grant the free use of their canals, and are preparing to enlarge them. Restore reciprocity, and the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal could not be deferred; its use would become so obviously essential and profitable that it would almost build itself, and on this the interest of Boston and the great West unite once more and demand the same policy. When will the people learn that all the commerce exists because both parties gain in the exchange? When will people cease to talk nonsense about the balance of trade, because they shall have at last comprehended the truth that there can be no permanent trade at all unless both sides gain? Unless there is a profitable balance on the ledger of each person, firm, or nation, no Reciprocity Treaty will have any effect whatever. Are we to be hoodwinked, blinded, and misled by a set of theorists who prate of an adverse balance of trade because one nation appears by the custom house books to import more than it exports? England imported $500,000,000 worth of goods more than she exported last year, and, according to these growlers, impoverished herself to that extent. In fact, by her policy, she has become the money power of the world. I have asked, what is the Dominion? Its area is equal to that of the whole United States, Alaska included, or 3,400,000 square miles. What does it possess? One half is covered by a vast forest, from which we must draw our supply of lumber, cost what it may, and subject to whatever tax a bad revenue system may impose upon it. These forests are their wealth, they are our necessity. The removal of these vast forests is one reason why the population of Canada has increased so slowly. Their lands cannot be occupied like our prairies, at an instant's notice. It takes a generation to remove the forest and make room for the wheat. But bear in mind that the culture of wheat can only be maintained with our present knowledge of agricultural chemistry on land that has produced forest trees. In the prairie soils exhaustion of the alkalies soon takes place. The Canadas must therefore be the future granary for wheat for our own country. Next, the finest ores of iron and copper exist in inexhaustible abundance in Canada, as well as in the lower British Provinces, and these ores even now supply no small portion of the consumption of the United States. These Canadian ores have no adjacent supply of coal, and are valuable only as they can be brought into connection with the coal field of this country. Among our States none have so great an interest in procuring a free and ample supply of these ores as Illinois and Indiana, underlain as they are with coal, and needing as they do the iron way even for their country cross-roads. We speak as if our railway service had come near its end, when in fact it has only begun. The best grazing country in the world lies in this Dominion. Will it harm any one here to be able to exchange boots, shoes, clothing, hardware, and the like for the best and most ample supply of beef, mutton, butter, and eggs? Yet in the absence of a Treaty even the privilege is in part forbidden, and because we cannot sell we cannot buy; hence the best of their supply passes across the water to enable our competitors in manufacturing, whom we so much dread, to compete yet more effectually with us. The finest barley, the heaviest oats, the best potatoes, are the product of the Provinces. Do we need them in New England? Is the cost of living so low with us as to make it fit to reject this abundance, because it can be had cheaply? Would their competition affect our farmers injuriously? Far from it. These are the coarse products of agriculture; our farmers can do better. Not many years since the finest wheat in the country was raised in Central New York; soon the soil was exhausted for wheat, and little is now grown. Did farming become less profitable? Far from it. The farmers turned their attention to grazing, to butter and cheese, and to fruit, and now farming in that section is thrice as profitable as wheat growing was. The same thing would occur in New England. Give us an abundance of these coarse products at low cost; let us have the barley, oats, potatoes, fish, and the like from the British Provinces, then we decrease the cost of living to all our operatives, and the difference would be spent in milk, butter, cheese, fruit, and the finer products of agriculture raised by our own farmers on our own lands in the immediate vicinity of consumers, at far greater profit than can be made in these coarse and heavy products that will only pay for distant transportation by water—not by rail. I hav[e] ... [fu]lly described what the Dominion of Canada is ... [powe]r of producing just such articles as we require to consum[e] ... [Bu]t Canada, like ourselves, has an enormous foreign trade. ... [I]n this trade that the peculiar infelicity of her position show[s itse]lf. The great producing regions of the Dominion, which we [form]erly knew as Upper and Lower Canada have no Atlantic por[t]; they have, however, one capital advantage over us in their mi[ght]y St. Lawrence, which, with the water line navigable for a ship of 1,000 tons 2,500 miles inland to the very centre of the Conti[ne]nt. This great water way, having its outlet on the 50th parallel, is closed to them for nearly one half the year. This alone has prevented the Canadas from rising to the condition of a first class State; the practicable and only proper commercial outlet to the great river, for climatic reasons, are the harbors of Bost[on], Portland, and New York. On the other hand, the great wat[er] way, even when free from ice, and flowing ready to serve th[e] Western States, as their outlet to the ocean, is closed by a barrier far worse than ice, that of the prejudice and non-intercourse worked by bad statutes. The Almighty made the great plains of the West and of the Canadas for the habitation of his children. Between them and the ocean he raised the great Laurentian chain of mountains which we know as the Apalachian range. On the North he opened the river St. Lawrence, and through the frequent gaps in the mountains the way for our iron roads has been discovered. As one country, each section would have supplemented and benefited the other; but men in their ignorance and prejudices have frozen the river after the ice itself had floated away, and have closed the gaps in the mountain chains, even after the iron road had been laid down in them. Are there words to express the folly of those who would reconstruct the Continent more fitly than it has pleased the Almighty to do it? Are those men statesmen or blind idiots who render the labor of man more arduous, who double the sweat of the brow, and serve but half the loaf that might be eaten? These are the questions that are before you to-day; they are not mere questions of a dollar more or less, but they are questions that lie at the foundation of human society, and that are a part of social ethics. To this end are our resolutions; and so far as our action may affect our purpose, it may be that we are building deeper and higher and better than we know.

Mr. William H. Lincoln, of the firm of Thayer & Lincoln,

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	Imports.	Exports.
Animals, living	[illegible]	[illegible]
Breadstuffs	6,174,387	15,318,810
Iron, steel, and manufactures thereof	2,707,515	1,718,120
Marble and stone	176,714	140,[illegible]
Oils, coal	190,018	100,037
Oils, other	75,000	54,[illegible]
Provisions	1,228,701	2,159,265
Sugar, raw	76,710	7,298
Sugar, refined	10,181	146,515
Lumber	10,288,810	1,719,750
Wool, raw	1,040,204	
Wool, manufactures	....	111,124

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Mr. William H. Lincoln, of the firm of Thayer & Lincoln,

and forwarded. The custom house then sends a manifesto to the custom-house at Boston, and also a duplicate to the agent of the railroad line at this end. The merchandise cannot be obtained here without the signature of the railroad agent. On arrival here, a rewarehouse and withdrawal entry for immediate exportation must be made in duplicate. The goods are thus entered, and the railroad agent has to make oath that these goods are the identical ones with those entered at the former station. A permit must be obtained for delivery, which is presented to the custom-house officer having the cars in charge. The cars must correspond with the car numbers named in the manifest. A bond is signed for double the amount of duty, agreeing to produce a landing certificate of the property at the port of destination in Europe, which certificate must be signed by the consignee, the master and mate of the steamer or vessel, and attested by the United States consul. A year is allowed for the cancelation of the bond. It frequently happens that this matter is neglected at the foreign port, and then we receive a notice from the custom house that the bond remains uncanceled and the time has expired, and the enforcement of the penalty is alluded to. Application must then be made for an extension of time, which is granted if reasons are satisfactory, and parties abroad must be notified in regard to it. Finally, when the landing certificate is received in due form, it is taken to the custom house, and the bond is canceled and the transaction ended. Now, when it is considered that this must all be done in the case of every shipment, and there are many different shipments by each vessel, some idea of the difficulty may be conceived. But when some mistake or error has been made the labor is greatly increased. The expense attending the custom house business is also an important item, and is chargeable upon the property. The delay to merchandise when in transit, and even after its arrival here, is quite a serious matter. For instance, a shipper in Canada enters a shipment of fifty cars of wheat upon his manifest. It does not all go forward in one train, but a portion is sent one day, a part the next, the balance several days after. On arrival of the lots first shipped at the frontier station, they are all detained until the entire lot has arrived according to the manifest; often causing delay and disappointment at this end. Now in regard to merchandise destined for Canada from Liverpool via Boston. The shippers abroad are required to furnish us with duplicate invoices of the goods and copy of bill of lading. The goods have to be entered in bond here for exportation, the entries made in triplicate, each entry containing a description of the goods and value, and invoice attached to one. The custom house retains two, the other is sent to St. Albans or the frontier station. The making out of these papers, where we receive a large number of different lots of goods, requires a great deal of time. On arrival of property at the frontier the locks and seals of the cars and the manifests of the property must be examined by the custom house officer, and certificates of the fact must be forwarded to the custom house here. Finally, at the point of destination, the United States Consul issues a landing certificate that the property has been received, the duties thereon being paid or secured. This certificate must be sent here, to enable us to cancel the bond which was given *double* the amount of duty, that we would produce said certificate. We have inquired, when signing bonds for large amounts, what would be the result in case the goods were lost, or destroyed by fire or otherwise, while in transit, thus rendering it impossible for us to secure the landing certificate. The case would then come under the special provisions of the law, and would require the special action of the Secretary of the Treasury. It would be natural to conclude that the authorities would waive the enforcement of the bond. But what guarantee have we for that? The experience of the past few months has shown what risk we might incur, however upright may have been our motives and intentions, or how carefully our business may have been conducted. As before stated, the bonds are given for very large amounts, and two sureties must be furnished. One does not wish to ask a friend or business acquaintance to become surety for such large sums, and this is another objectionable feature in connection with the business. Thus from the beginning to the end it is hedged about with difficulties, and the risks one incurs, the time consumed, and the attention required in complying with all the custom house rules and regulations render the business very undesirable, and the compensation is not at all adequate, neither can it be made so.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolutions as amended, and they were accepted, with only two dissenting voices.

DAVID A. WELLS ON RECIPROCITY.

From the New York Tribune.

At a meeting of the Social Science Association in New York on Thursday last, the Hon. David A. Wells, a gentleman who has paid special attention to the commercial relations between the United States and Canada, delivered an address, in the course of which he said:

"I have one striking fact before me, and one to which I want to bring your attention to night, because, I think, in the whole history of commerce there never has been one more significant and more full of teachings than that negotiated in 1853 and 1854, namely, the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. Before the Treaty was negotiated the aggregate of the exports and imports of this country, or the aggregate of the exchanges of the two countries, was something like $20,000,000 per annum. In 1853–'54 we negotiated and put in operation a Treaty of Commerce, by which the main products of the countries were exchanged between the two. What was the result? The very first year that the Treaty went into operation the exchanges of the country went up from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, and the next year they rose on $10,000,000, and they went on rising until the last year of the Treaty (1865–'66) they attained the maximum of $84,000,000 per annum. The effect of it was that the exchanges fell down from something like $84,000,000 to $57,000,000, and the next year to something less, and then, having reached the lowest point, we began to climb up again. Now, if we had free and unrestrained commerce between the two countries, instead of selling Canada, as we sold her last year, only $32,000,000 worth of material, we should have sold her $17,000,000, and with that additional $15,000,000 we would have leavened the whole loaf of our industries. Were this the case, how many manufactories we would have in operation and how many American-built ships. [Applause.] A few years ago a committee was appointed by Congress to investigate the condition of American shipping on the high seas, and a friend of mine, Mr. Lynch, of Maine, was at the head of the committee. The result of that investigation showed, as any man who understands the matter can prove, that before the year 1856 lumber came over from Canada free of duty and was worked up by us and our machinery into houses and the like, and sent all over the world. After 1856 twenty per cent. duty was put on, and our people moved their capital and machinery across the line, or the Canadians took up the business where we dropped it. Business, therefore, passed into the hands of the Canadians, and whereas in 1866 no vessels built of foreign material sailed out of British ports, they now have the trade to themselves almost exclusively.

lowing preamble and resolutions were read by the Secretary:

Whereas the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange, having learned that negotiations are now pending between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland for the renewal of reciprocal commercial relations between the two countries, it is therefore

Resolved, That this Exchange earnestly desires to impress upon the Government of the United States, and upon the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, the great importance of the consummation of such a Treaty at the earliest day practicable.

Resolved, That a committee of members of the New York Produce Exchange be appointed by the President, who shall take such action as in their judgment may be deemed necessary to best carry out the objects of this meeting as contained in the foregoing resolution.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Erastus Brooks, who said that from 1821 to 1833 the average annual traffic between the United States and Canada was $3,500,000, and from 1832 to 1845, $6,500,000, and from 1846 to 1853, $14,230,000. This traffic rose in twelve years of reciprocity to a purchase by the Colonies of United States commodities to the gold value of $359,667,000, and the purchase by us from the Colonies of products to the value of $107,000,000. There was a balance in gold in favor of the United States during ten years of nearly $90,000,000, and in those twelve years the United States exports to Canada equaled in value all our exports to China, Brazil, Italy, Hayti, Russia, Venezuela, Austria, the Argentine Republic, Denmark, Turkey, Portugal, the Sandwich Islands, Central America, and Japan; while our trade with these governments showed that we imported from these countries over $192,000,000 in excess of our exports other than gold. While thus the balance of trade with Canada was nearly $90,000,000 in our favor, of our exports to Canada $151,000,000 were in manufactures. Mr. Brooks showed the injurious results accruing from the abrogation of the Treaty with Canada, and said that its repeal had lost the country many millions of dollars, and that its restoration in spirit, not necessarily in form, is most desirable to all general interests, and detrimental to none of them. In the Dominion of Canada there are now over 4,000,000 of people, with a debt considerably less than the debt of the city of New York. The Dominion built last year 60 steamships, 440 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 152,226 tons of shipping; 11,089 sea going ships, with a tonnage of 3,032,746 tons, arrived at Canadian ocean ports, and 18,860 lake and river vessels, with a tonnage of 2,904,184 tons at Canadian inland ports, and this makes the Dominion, after England and the United States, next to France as the shipping country of the world. It would be worse than folly on the part of the people of the United States to repel a trade so inviting.

Mr. Archibald Baxter was next introduced, and expatiated on the advantages which the proposed Treaty would secure to the United States. He insisted that nature intended the two countries to reciprocate commerce; we had only to look to their contiguity and the facilities provided to promote it. The speaker urged an emphatic demonstration by the meeting in favor of sustaining the Treaty. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously passed to Messrs. Brooks and Baxter, and the meeting adjourned.

A NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

From the Detroit News, 25th May.

The question of a new Reciprocity Treaty with Canada has assumed unusual prominence lately, and has met, we are gratified to observe, with great favor in the best informed commercial circles. The present discussion appears to have arisen under the Treaty of Washington, which stipulates that Great Britain and Canada might waive the long-standing claim for money for the Newfoundland fisheries, on condition that such waiver might form the basis of a renewal of reciprocity relations between the United States and Canada. We have not the space at present to examine this question in the light of statistics, but we have little difficulty in favoring, on principle, the freest commercial intercourse between the two countries. We have no faith in that school of political economy which teaches that two people who are disposed to exchange products, finding such intercourse profitable, are benefited by putting obstacles in the way of their trading with each other. If they are, then the principle admits of infinite application, and we should have our tariff system between the States and counties; and even the farmers, who were advised in the Board of Trade Saturday that reciprocity with Canada would ruin their business, would find it a neat thing to have no dealings with their neighbors on the next farm, except under the provisions of a staving tariff act.

RECIPROCITY.

From the Detroit Union, 24th May.

The question of a new Treaty of trade and navigation with the Dominion of Canada is now a topic of more than usual interest. It also appears that the weight of evidence, the arguments, and the popular judgment seem to be on the side of the proposed reciprocal trade relations with our neighbors of the Dominion. Under the Treaty of 1855 there was a rapid increase of trade between the two countries, with a handsome balance in our favor. Since the termination of the Treaty the reverse has been true, the balance being against us; and while we enjoyed 50 per cent. of the entire foreign trade of the Dominion under the former Treaty, we now have but 35 per cent. of that trade, which, it should be noted, has increased since the days of the old Treaty from $115,000,000 to $214,000,000 annually. In the absence of natural and necessary conditions in our direction, it was compelled to seek other and more distant markets. A new Treaty was unanimously recommended by the Commercial Convention that met in this city in 1865, and has since been repeatedly urged on our Government by the National Board of Trade. Apart from its trade aspects, it offers important advantages in opening up an enlarged and perfected water way from the great lakes to the ocean, via the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence river. From this stand-point it appeals with particular interest to the people of the Northwest.

Detroit has much to gain and nothing to lose from a renewal of the trade that she once had with Canada, and especially from the direct trade with Europe that would be opened up through the improved channels of communication above referred to. It is understood that the Treaty, if consummated, will embrace a settlement of the fishery question pending under the Washington Treaty. By reference to our local columns it will be seen that the subject has been brought before our own Board of Trade, who will take action upon it to-morrow. A matter of such vital importance should awaken considerable interest. Believing, as we do, that such a measure, perfected, as it will be, by the light of experience, will bring positive good to the high contracting parties, we have no hesitation in expressing ourselves decidedly in its favor.